EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

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ENEMY LOSSES RISE AS GERMAN U-BOATS EXTEND OPERATIONS

Reich High Command Announces Submarines Sank Another 4 Allied Ships

ACTIVE OFF AFRICAN COAST

Undersea Craft Sink 22,000 Tons of Shipping in West Indian Ocean

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—German submarines sank four enemy ships aggregating 22,000 tons, which were not included in the special announcement made yesterday, according to the German High Command.

The same quarters revealed that in the waters along the western coast of Africa, U-boats sank cargo vessels respectively of 5,000 and 7,000 tons, while in the Western Indian Ocean the German undersea craft claimed enemy ships respectively of 6,000 and 4,000 tons, making a total of 22,000 tons.

Axis Prepares Offensive

Domei

ROME, November 10.—The Axis troops in North Africa are preparing for the renewal of their offensive from their new positions, the Italian High Command revealed today in its communique which reads:

"In North Africa, fierce fighting is continuing. The Axis forces, now positioned in a new terrain, are getting ready to take the initiative. In a fierce air combat staged in the sector, five British planes were downed by an Axis air force.

"In the western Mediterranean sector, air attacks by the Axis air forces are continuing against the British and American warships.

"An enemy air force raided Cagliari Harbor on the southern coast of Sardinia Monday morning. The air raiders dropped bombs on the residential quarters of the port, causing one death and six wounded."

LISBON QUARTERS SILENT ON INVASION OF N. AFRICA

Note Sent to Portuguese Government by Allies Not Published Yet

Domei

LISBON, November 10.—Concerning the United States and British invasion of French North Africa, Portuguese governmental quarters are keeping silence and so far the note sent to the Portuguese Government by the United States and British Governments has not been published, according to information reaching here.

The information reveals that Portuguese papers are also desisting from expressing their views and watching the development of the situation by maintaining a neutral attitude.

MENGCHIANG INDUSTRY UP

Major-General Iwasaki Reports War Goods Output Speeded Up

Domei

PEKING, November 10.—Addressing yesterday's session of the continental liaison conference, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to China in charge of the Mengchiang office of the Japanese Embassy, reporting on conditions in Mengchiang said that this year efforts have been concentrated on foodstuff production and that a production increase of general agricultural products is being carried out through restriction of special crops.

"Industrial development in Mengchiang, especially the speedy production of defense materials, including coal and iron ore, has been realized," Major-General Iwasaki stated.

U.S. Reporters Interned

Domei

VICHY, November 10.—With the severance of diplomatic relations between France and America, American correspondents in Vichy have been interned this afternoon at Chatelguyon, 25 kilometers from here. The reporters' corps will stay there till the place of detention is decided.

Dr. Mita Discovers Excellent Method Of Preserving Blood

Marking a new epoch in the art of blood-transfusion, Dr. Hiroshi Mita, bacteriologist of the Medical Department of Osaka Imperial University, has succeeded in preserving human blood through a drying process and retaining it in a vacuum tube, it was reported from Osaka, states Domei. Blood, according to the newly discovered method, is at first frozen at 67 degrees below zero Centigrade by applying dry ice and acetone and then dried in a vacuum tube. Blood retained through this process is usable at any time since it can be dissolved in water within two minutes, the report added. The Scientific Research Association of the Education Ministry will encourage various universities to preserve blood through this method.

CUTTING U.S. BONDS IS SURPRISE TO F.I.C.

Hanoi Government Can Now Go Ahead on Full Cooperation With Japan

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANOI, November 10.—The invasion of French North Africa by the United States and the severance of diplomatic ties with the United States by France came as a shock to the people of French Indo-China.

The Chief of the Foreign Department of French Indo-China visited Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China Kenkichi Yoshizawa Monday to report on the situation as resulted from the American invasion of the French colonies in Africa on the basis of information reaching from his home Government and conferred with the Japanese Ambassador.

On the other hand, newspapers here, infuriated over the United States' invasion of French territory in North Africa, are severely denouncing the United States, saying in unison: "So long as this problem is concerned, the United States is solely to blame."

Noteworthy is the fact that with the public opinion thus aroused against the United States there is a marked change in the attitude of the French Indo-China Government. In response to the Vichy Government, French Indo-China is forging ahead to cooperate with Japan positively, to tide over the present crisis with which it is confronted.

Even in the past, French Indo-China was trying to cooperate with this country in line with the Joint Defense Agreement between the two countries. However, French Indo-China's attitude toward Japan was not satisfactory because of the long continued relation between French Indo-China and the United States.

However, with the invasion of French North Africa by the United States, French Indo-China is obliged to realize that it is necessary to cooperate positively with Japan in East Asia to meet the new situation on the side of the Axis.

At this time when French North Africa is being menaced from the unlawful invasion of the United States, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, representing the public opinion in the French territory under him, sent a telegram to Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State of France, pledging allegiance of the whole of French Indo-China to the home Government.

"At this time of the American aggression of French North Africa," reads the telegram, "the whole of French Indo-China pledges allegiance to Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State. French Indo-China can but sympathize with those in French North Africa, who are suffering from war fire. Whatever may be the future situation, France can depend upon French Indo-China for its allegiance and loyalty."

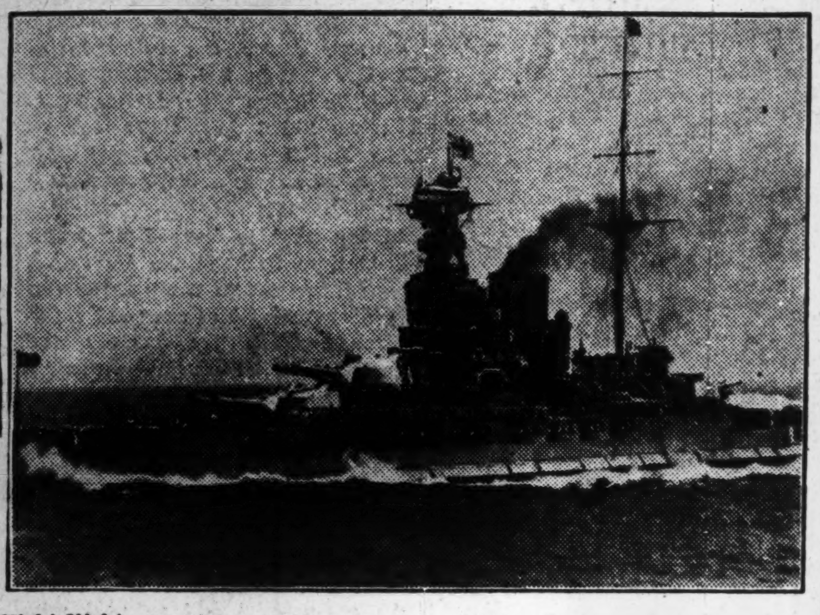
F.I.C. STUDENTS COMING

Is Result of Agreement Made Between Tokyo and Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, November 10.—In accordance with the agreement for the exchange of students concluded last June between Japan and French Indo-China, the authorities of French Indo-China have recently selected three exchange students, two of whom are Annamites and one, a Frenchman, as well as five invited students, three of whom are Annamites and two, French.

Torpedoed by U-Boat



Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 10.—A German submarine operating in the Northern Atlantic torpedoed a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type and seriously damaged her yesterday, it was announced by the German High Command today. It is not known whether or not she was sunk, but the U-boat saw that a great flame of fire was rising from the deck of the battleship. The Queen Elizabeth displaces 30,600 tons, carries eight 15 in. guns, eight 6 in. guns, and eight 4 in. anti-aircraft guns. She was built in 1912 and has a speed of 24 knots.

Photo shows the Queen Elizabeth.

BERLIN BARES GRAFT RECEIVED BY STEED

Ex-Editor of London Times Squeezes Large Sums of Money From Czechoslovakia

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser:

BERLIN, November 6.—The German Foreign Office publishes documents out of material which was discovered when the Czech Foreign office was taken over at Prague.

The British journalist, Wickham Steed, the former editor-in-chief of the London Times and at present the initiator of the so-called "Union of International Journalists," according to these documents, received in the years between 1923 and 1936 considerable amounts of money from the Czechoslovak State.

For the first time, Steed received $8,000 for "secret purposes" from London on November 15, 1923. According to a confidential letter, dated November 24, 1923, Steed had concluded an agreement with Prague concerning publications in the periodical "Review of Reviews" for the years 1924-25 for which agreement the Czechoslovakian Government had to pay $10,000. A cheque for another $8,000 was personally handed over to Steed by Dr. Mastny, the then Czechoslovakian envoy to London as learned from a letter dated November 28, 1925.

Steed, moreover, received $1,000 in private by intermediary of the Czech Legation at London on October 17, 1925. Starting June 26, 1928, Steed's pretended collaboration with the Czech Propaganda Office, the Central Press, was paid by the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister with regular gratifications. In 1928, this British journalist received 52,000 Czech crowns and another 48,000 crowns for the first half of 1929. He was simultaneously handed over 100,000 crowns from Czech secret funds. This regulation took effect following a letter by Masaryk, the then Czech Envoy in London.

Since June 1928, Steed received 96,000 crowns annually from funds of the Czech Foreign Ministry. These regular payments can be attested by documentary evidence until the year 1936.

COTTON PLANTATION PLAN FOR JAVA IS COMPLETED

Calls for Planting of 20,000 Chobu in Area Most Fitted For Growth

Domei

BATAVIA, November 9.—The 1942 cotton plantation plan in Java calling for development of 20,000 chobu (1 chobu is 2.45 acres) of cotton fields in the eastern part of the island has been drafted by the Japan Raw Cotton Cultivation Association.

According to the present plan, waste fields in Malang and Besoeki in eastern Java, each 10,000 chobu in area, will be planted with the "King" variety of cotton imported from Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China.

The planting of cotton in these two places which are regarded as most fitted for cotton growing in the island will start late this year or early in 1943.

REICH MAKES GAINS ON EASTERN FRONT

German Forces Take Several Mountain Points in Novorossisk-Tuapse Sector

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—The German High Command announced today:

Eastern Front:

In a battle fought in the mountainous region between Novorossisk and Tuapse, the German forces occupied several heights and repulsed the enemy.

In the Terek River front, the continued bad weather prevented German-Rumanian forces from active operation.

Northeast of Mozdok, German units smashed Soviet cavalry regiments and other forces in a raging snow storm.

In the Stalingrad sector, crack German units are active, and in the Don River sector the Rumanian forces repulsed enemy attack.

Northwest of Voronej, German forces destroyed several enemy positions.

In the central and northern sectors, German bomber units concentrated their attack upon the enemy's supply route and smashed several trains and supply depots.

Nile Front:

Axis forces succeeded in moving westward, and the enemy's pursuit was stopped by the counter-attack made by the rear units. German bomber units brought down five British fighter planes in an air battle.

Winter Blocks Operations

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—Winter was six weeks late in coming to the Eastern Front compared with last year, and in the Caucasian front it is now six degrees below zero. The weather is colder in the northern sector, and at some places it is already 12 degrees below zero.

On the Don and Volga River, ice is already in evidence, and all small streams are frozen. Thus, on the whole the German operations have been much hindered.

In the Caucasian front, a terrific snow storm has been raging since yesterday, and military operations have become difficult in the Terek River and the Black Sea coastal regions. However, German forces are gaining considerable results by repulsing the Soviet forces.

On the Stalingrad front, an artillery battle is raging. The German side observes that the main objective in attacking Stalingrad has already been attained.

With the coming of winter to the entire Eastern Front, air units have become particularly active. Yesterday, German airplanes bombed the two railway stations at Peno and Oschakov, southeast of Lake Ilmen, and damaged railway lines and 50 freight cars loaded with war supplies. In an air battle, six Soviet planes were brought down.

Last night, German bomber units raided Tropetz, 190 kilometers north of Smolesk, and severely damaged railway lines.

Cuba Cuts Ties With France

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 10.—According to a Havana dispatch, the Cuban Government severed diplomatic relation with France today.

SPOKESMAN RECALLS EVILS OF ARMISTICE OF FIRST WORLD WAR

Hori Gives Comment on Day Peace Was Dictated by Greedy Anglo-Saxons

FCE CAUSED PRESENT FIGHT

U.S. and Britain on November 11, 1918 Changed Map of Globe for Selfish Gains

Today is the 24th anniversary of the Armistice of the first World War. As a fitting occasion to recall the evils of the Armistice which was dictated by the imperialistic Anglo-Saxons, and which directly caused the second World War, and again to screw the courage of the Japanese Nation not to be beaten into accepting a like Armistice, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, made the following statement:

Twenty-four years ago today the first World War was brought to a close with the signing of the Armistice. Now we are in the midst of another World War, greater in scope and intensity and far more significant in the purposes for which it is being fought.

It is clear from the world developments following the Armistice that the underlying causes of the present world strife are to be found in the peace system established by the Anglo-American Powers—a system of imperialistic and exploitative hegemony calculated solely for the purpose of maintaining their own superiority and well-being at the expense of other nations. The international unbalance thus created and the stubborn insistence of the Anglo-American Powers upon maintaining it regardless of the consequences upon other nations sowed the seeds of the present conflagration. Whatever beautiful promises were made by the Anglo-American leaders at Versailles, the subsequent developments only prove too clearly their utter emptiness.

Full of Sweet Words

In their concern for their hoped-for new world, Allied spokesmen such as the high priests of the State Department in Washington are already and again manipulating nice-sounding verbal symbols to dupe the world. Secretary Hull declared over the radio last July, "After the last war, too many nations, including our own, tolerated or participated in attempts to advance their own interests at the expense of any system of collective security and of opportunity for all." Acting Secretary Sumner Welles recently declared, "The age of imperialism has ended. Human welfare requires not primarily greater production, but wider distribution of what is produced." His colleague, Assistant Secretary Berle, explaining post-war problems before the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce last month stated that "the endless barriers, restrictions and hurdles by which trade has been slowly strangled in the last twenty years will have to be removed."

Today when the war is being waged in its totality throughout the world, the Allied leaders have the rank insolence to make such belated admissions of their past mistakes and to make propositions which, had they been made and actually applied to international relations before the outbreak of the war, might have saved the world from the present cataclysm. This Allied hypocrisy and their habitual preaching of Utopia without practicing the elemental principles of international fair dealing cannot be tolerated in a world composed of nations and peoples to whom the problems of life and human development are of vital day-to-day importance.

Just Words, No Deeds

The history of the two decades preceding this war has taught us that the world may count upon the Anglo-American monopolists to preach Utopia, but never to practice their professed principles of justice and fairness in international life. Had they, when time was still opportune, discarded their policy of world domination and made possible a wider and fairer distribution of the world's goods by eliminating the barriers to trade which they themselves erected for their own selfish ends, we would have witnessed a different world today. We shall not be duped again by Anglo-American rhetoric.

On this twenty-fourth anniversary of the first Armistice, it is our resolute determination that there shall

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN-ITALO FORCES AID FRENCH IN STEMMING ALLIED PUSH IN AFRICA

Poilus Offer Stiff Resistance in Oran and Casablanca

CHECK RABAT ADVANCE

Kasbar Retaken by Defending Army—Holding Positions From Meknes to Fez

Domei

LISBON, November 10.—Against the invading United States and British forces which are numerically superior to them, the French defenders in North Africa are fighting bravely, and particularly their stiff resistance is proving successful in checking the United States forces in the environs of Oran and Casablanca, according to information reaching here.

Admitting the successful resistance of the French forces, even the information which emanated from the United States side stated that in several sections of French North Africa, the French forces are defending desperately, and particularly in Casablanca and Oran pitched battles are going on.

The summary of the war situation in French North Africa reported by information reaching here so far follows:

"Fierce artillery battle is now raging between the French fortresses in Oran and the United States forces which commenced shelling the naval port of Oran after their landing at points to the east and north of the port and their subsequent advance toward the south.

"The United States forces claim that they have occupied already three of the four French positions in the neighborhood of Oran. In the attack against Oran, British forces seem also to be participating.

Fighting Bravely

"Against the American forces which are trying to encircle Casablanca from three directions, the French forces are bombarding fiercely, and checking successfully the advance of the enemy.

"Meanwhile, the French naval units, in cooperation with its land units, are cannonading the American forces at Casablanca. The French resistance is proving quite effective.

"Although information from Washington reports that the American forces are about to occupy Agadir and Mogador, a Vichy broadcast denying the information states that the enemy forces have not landed in Agadir and Mogador.

"Concerning the war situation in the Algerian front, information from the United States claims that the American forces which landed in Philippeville, 60 miles from the Tunis border, are shelling Bona. However, this report has been flatly denied by a Vichy report which states that Constantine, Bona and Philippeville have not been so far attacked by any invading forces."

French Gain Advantage
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 10.—While the British and American invaders had to halt their onrush to wait for reinforcements, the French defenders are restoring their lost positions one after another, it was reported.

The French drove back the raiders from the zone along the railway north of Rabat, Morocco, on Monday. Around Meknes, the French defenders are gradually gaining the upper hand over the invaders.

The American forces after effecting landings at various points, are now intent on effecting liaison among the landing units. About 1,000 United States troops succeeded in landing at a point north of Sebbah. Meanwhile, the French troops are successfully operating in the area stretching from Meknes to Fez. These French forces are out to check the advance of the American invaders positioned at Fedahla.

Landing operations by the American forces are reported to be progressing at Safi, Mogador and Agadir, located on the southwestern coast of Morocco.

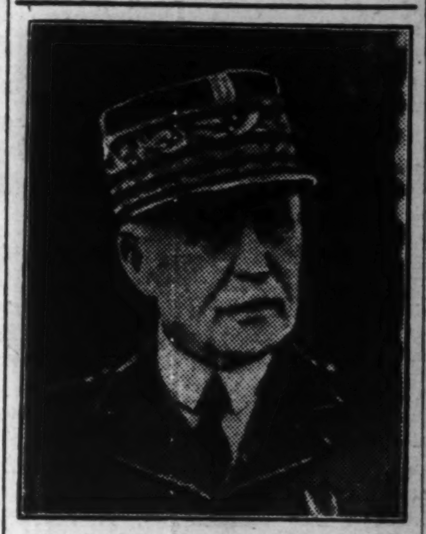
Oran's Occupation Denied

Domei

VICHY, November 10.—Various reports asserting the occupation of Oran in Algeria by the invading enemy were positively denied today

(Continued on Page 2)

Replaces Darlan



Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 10.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, yesterday was made the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, Navy and Air Forces, replacing Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, according to a Vichy broadcast.

Photo shows Marshal Petain

BIG ECONOMIC PLAN FOR SPHERE IS SET

East Asia Ministry to Boost Productivity, Materials Mobilization

A gigantic economic plan for the enhancement of productivity expansion and materials mobilization in all areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now being drafted by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The plan is expected to be put into execution from the start of the next fiscal year. Accordingly the authorities of the Ministry are hastening the completion of the draft plan with the close cooperation of the Planning Board.

Through the present plan, according to local vernaculars, the planned economics, so far carried out by the Government under the priority system, will be enlarged and further systematized so that smooth and more constructive arrangements will be realized among all the interested regions for their supply of needed materials and the shipment of surplus goods, thereby contributing to the successful execution of the current War.

These articles to be included in the projected plan include all the products peculiar to the various regions of the Sphere. The selection of the articles is expected to be made with due consideration for the circumstances under which the regions are placed.

TAIWAN-KWANGTUNG AMITY IS FURTHER STRENGTHENED

Chief Civil Administrator Saito Returns Courtesy Call on Chairman Chen

Domei

CANTON, November 10.—Itsuki Saito, Chief Civil Administrator of the Government-General of Taiwan, this afternoon made a formal call on Chen Tao-tsu, Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, in order to return the courtesy of Mr. Chen's recent formal visit to Taiwan.

Interviewed by the press at the Matsubara Hotel at 5:30 p.m. today, Mr. Saito said that the ties between Taiwan and Kwangtung Province will become even more closer as a result of Mr. Chen's formal visit.

Pointing out the fact that 1,000,000 out of 6,000,000 Taiwanese are of Kwangtung origin and that one-third of the Japanese residents in Kwangtung Province are Taiwanese, Mr. Saito stressed the intimate relationship between the two peoples.

Heads Japan-Italy Body

Baron Kishichiro Okura has been named as the President of the Japan-Italy Association to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Marquis General Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North Borneo.

Luftwaffe and U-Boats Attack Anglo-U.S. Landing Units

FASCIST PLANES ACTIVE

Reach Tunis Airfields—Axis Troops in Morocco Engage American Forces

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—In cooperation with the German air force which has been continuing its fierce bombings upon the United States and British landing units which started invading French North Africa, German submarine units are carrying out brave and daring attacks against Anglo-American warcraft and transports in the waters along the African coasts facing the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, it was announced today by the German High Command.

Italian Planes Aid French

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 10.—Italian air units have reached various airfields in Tunis, for supporting the defending French forces, it is reported from neutral sources. Another report says that Italian planes are being dispatched for attaining this objective.

The above reports are not yet confirmed, but the defense of Tunis is believed to be important for the Axis Powers.

Italians Land at Bizerta

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—According to a Vichy dispatch reaching here, Italian forces have already reached the naval port of Bizerta in Tunis, and the Italian air force is cooperating with the French forces in North Africa with the airfields in Tunis as its bases.

Axis Troops Land in Morocco

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—About 1,000 Axis troops landed at a certain point in Morocco, and in cooperation with the French forces are already attacking the American forces, according to reports reaching here.

Jean Bart Not Sunk

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, November 10.—The French 35,000-ton battleship, Jean Bart, which was reported to have been sunk is still sound and actively engaged in the battle off Casablanca, it is announced by the Vichy Government.

U.S. Torpedo Boat Sunk

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 10.—French artillery corps at Casablanca sank one American torpedo boat in the harbor yesterday, it is reported by Havas.

Refuse to Surrender

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 10.—United States forces that invaded Morocco advised the French troops there to surrender, but General Emile Nogues, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Morocco, refused to accede to the request, according to the latest report received from Morocco. Thus, the sea battle off Casablanca has again resumed and distant gun firing is heard plainly in the city of Casablanca.

U.S. Warships Shelled
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—As the French commander at Casablanca has rejected the British-American demand for surrender, the American-British fleet anchoring outside the port has commenced firing on the city and consequently, severe fighting is now raging.

The 35,000-ton French battleship, Jean Bart, though hit by several enemy shells, is bravely fighting enemy warships, it is revealed.

Meanwhile, in the sea near the shore, French torpedo boats are active in preventing the landing of American reinforcements.

At Oran, fighting is still going on and French artillery units there are heavily shelling American warships.

CONTROL OF FRANCE IS OBJECT OF ALLIES

Britain, U.S. Out to Grab French Food Store in North Africa

TO HINDER TIES WITH AXIS

Also Seek Command of Mediterranean to Establish Second Front

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, November 10.—The main aims of the invasion of French Africa by the Allies are to hinder the cooperation of France with Germany and to grab the rich agricultural products in this area with the hegemony over France as the stake.

The strategic aims of the Anglo-American invasion may be summarized under the following five items:

1. The Allies invaded French North Africa in order to deal a blow to the Axis forces under the command of Reich Marshal Erwin Rommel. If they succeed in this attempt, the African campaign, by which the fate of the Suez Canal has long been menaced, will be consummated.

2. If America and Britain succeed in gaining the control of Africa, they will be able to command the Mediterranean by dint of their naval power. In this event, the Allies will be able to form an encircling line against the Axis from the south and also to create a full-fledged second front by landing forces on the coast of the Balkans or on Italy.

To Strengthen Camp

3. By holding the command of the Mediterranean in this way, the Allies intend to draw Spain, Turkey and other Mediterranean countries into their camp. With such an aim in view, Britain and America have been very cautious in dealing with Spain. It is to be noted in this connection that all Spanish journals made no comments on November 8 upon the Allied invasion of North Africa.

4. Britain and America have so far bound Spain with economic shackles. If the Allies succeed in the above-mentioned attempt, Spain will find it hard to remain indifferent to the change of the situation and her policy will be liable to undergo a change.

5. The French colonies in North Africa, such as Algeria and Tunis, constitute the granary of France. It is simply by virtue of this granary that France, which is suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuffs, can still maintain the allocation of 275 grams of bread a day per person. She is also supplied with fruits and vegetables by her colonies in North Africa.

If America comes to control the agricultural products in North Africa, she will be able to wield a strong influence over the French Government by making use of the control over the supply of foodstuffs to France. Eventually, the Allies will be able to control France and this will result in hindering her cooperation with Germany.

Communications Endangered

The Allies, moreover, will be able to cut off the lines of communication between the French homeland and her colonies in West Africa. Because the maritime communication between the homeland and West Africa has long been virtually closed by the Anglo-American navies, France has set to work on building the so-called Trans-Sahara Railway to open a land communication route. If North Africa falls into the hands of the Allies, this project will in the end turn out to be meaningless and West Africa will automatically fall into the hands of Britain and America.

With these aims in view, the Allies have launched the recent lawless invasion of North Africa. If this Anglo-American scheme should be materialized, the situation will become serious enough to demand the careful attention of the Axis Powers.

If France should fail, despite the fact that she holds a large army in North Africa, to use the right for defending her colonies, which Germany specially allowed her in the Wiesbaden armistice agreement, the fate of the French homeland will be clear.

It is eagerly desired, therefore, that France will protect her prestige to the last under the command of Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

Priest Is Honored

The Reverend Yusei Kizu, 77, of Nagoya who has been active in religious education at various normal schools throughout the country, was commended on Monday by Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, reports the Asahi.

Somaliland Gets Ultimatum

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 10.—The British forces sent to the French Governor-General of Somaliland an ultimatum today demanding the Governor-General's cooperation with the Allied forces on the Nile front, reveals a dispatch reaching here from Cairo.

Press Comments

Wednesday, November 11
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Lesson of the Great War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—France's Crisis

Lesson of Great War I

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Today is the 24th anniversary of the signing of the armistice in the forest of Compiegne, which ended the first Great War. A quarter of a century has already gone by since Germany was compelled to accept the harsh terms imposed upon it and the second Great War is already in its fourth autumn and is showing aspects of turning into a long-drawn-out affair. It may be of some use to look back on the previous World War and derive a lesson or two from it.

On November 8, an anniversary of the Munich Putsch of the National Socialists, Reichsfuehrer Hitler compared the current war with the first European War and said that the fundamental difference lay in the fact that now the German people were solidly organized and unified and their resolve to fight out to the end was unshakable. In other words, National Socialist Germany is more perfectly organized as a war machine than was the Germany of the Kaiser. War leadership and government are now unified almost to perfection and strategy and politics are splendidly coordinated.

Why was Germany finally defeated in the last war after winning such brilliant victories in the earlier stages so that it had to submit to such humiliating peace terms? The answer, as given by Paul Schmitchener, Telzenkuhr, Karl Linnebach, Lieutenant-Colonel Max von Stchepansky and other National Socialist war commentators, is that unity was lacking between war leadership and government and mistakes were committed at points where success was most important for victory. As instances of such blunders may be cited the erroneous observations in connection with the passage through Belgium and the attitude of Britain and the policy of avoiding a major naval engagement (August, 1914), submarine warfare issue (February, 1915, February and August, 1916); decision to prosecute unrestricted submarine warfare (January, 1917); failure of separate peace with Russia on account of the Polish declaration to set up a kingdom (November, 1916); failure of premature proposals of peace (December, 1916); mistake of the Brest armistice (March, 1918) and erroneous judgment as to the attitude of the United States (February, 1917).

Responsibility for these blunders lay with leaders of the Goevrnment and above all with Chancellor Beetman Holweg, who was at the helm for three years since the commencement of hostilities. On the pretext of his being a layman as regards military affairs he evaded responsibilities in regard to vital problems of the State and thus overloaded the military and naval authorities with affairs he should have attended to himself. This made General von Zeckt accuse him of a mean spirit, evasion of responsibilities and presumption to take on responsibilities not within his jurisdiction. On the other hand, the actions of the gentry running the Government of the Kaiser induced General Ludendorf to write his work on "Total War."

As seen from these detailed citations in Reichsfuehrer Hitler's speech, National Socialist Germany has made an earnest study of the causes of defeat in the first Great War and has succeeded in learning much from the costly experience. As Herr Kuhr has said: "History is the best teacher." Instead of sprouting empty theories, it is far more profitable to learn from history. Thus the National Socialists have concentrated their energies on the coordination of strategy and government, the lack of which proved so disastrous to the Kaiser's Germany.

Even at the sacrifice of the Blood Purge of June, 1934, the Germans built up a strong defense State. In February, 1938, Marshal Blomberg, who was the biggest obstacle to such coordination, was dismissed and Chancellor Hitler unified command and government. This was one of the basic factors for Germany's victories in the present war.

France's Crisis

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of the French State, has expressed his resolve to repulse all invaders of France's African territories and said that resistance would be offered whomsoever the invaders should be. He has severed relations with the United States toward which he had maintained a vague attitude for so long. The course he has taken is most fortunate and promises much for France.

In order, however, that his intelligent decision should really save France from the crisis confronting it, France must develop a thorougher will to fight. Marshal Petain safeguarded the glorious history of France from oblivion by concluding a truce with Germany but he seems since then to have been hesitating to cast in the lot of France with the Axis builders of a new order in Europe.

It is true that the complex and difficult international situation does not permit a free hand on the part of France but it should be clear to the intelligent nation that the world is decidedly moving toward a new order. France is perfectly free to build a new order for itself. It is a yearning toward the old order, toward the old sort of freedom that is obstructing the reconstruction of France and restricting its liberty. What is now demanded of France is neither wisdom nor goodwill. It is an iron will to build the new order.

In connection with the speech of Marshal Petain, we recall two other historic speeches, that of Reichsfuehrer Hitler and that of Premier Stalin.

In his address at the meeting in commemoration of the martyrs to the cause of National Socialism on November 8, the Fuehrer emphasized the need of a will to fight without quarter and said that victory was promised only to those who fight thoroughly and without any other thought than victory.

Chancellor Hitler destroyed the unfair Versailles sytem and saved the German nation from slavery by building up a totalitarian State with all national institutions and efforts concentrated on war but it should be noted that what has enabled him to accomplish these things is his indomitable fighting spirit.

The same sort of will to fight is perceived in Premier Stalin's Revolution Day speech. The Soviets are able to withstand the terrific offensive of the Germans, unprecedented in striking power and in scale, because the whole Soviet nation is aflame with the will to fight to the last ditch.

The lawless Americans have invaded French territory. France is face to face with a crisis which will decide its downfall or rise. Is it not time that Marshal Petain cast off his attitude of martyr and plunged forward into the glorious task of creating a new and bright future for France? Is it not time that France roused itself and struck and struck hard in its own defense against the Anglo-American marauders?

LIMIT WEEK-END TRAVEL

Those Visiting Resorts Must Secure Special Rail Tickets

Those who wish to go to pleasure resorts on week-ends will have to get special tickets for the rest of the month as the Tokyo Railway District Office has promulgated a temporary regulation to limit the holiday tourists.

The special tickets designating the date of travel will be issued at various Shosen stations on the afternoon two days previous to the day on which the tourists wish to make a trip.

The regulation also limits the passage in express trains for short-distance trips on Saturdays and Sundays.

Spokesman Recalls Evils of Armistice Of First World War

(Continued from Page 1)

be no second armistice until the world has been swept clean of the Anglo-American priesthood of hypocrites and until a new order has been firmly established which assures to all nations and peoples their proper place and security of life. Our policy is to practice, not to preach, the principles which will make our world a better orderly world.

JAPANESE TOLD TO MOVE

Envoy Mitani Orders Nationals in Casablanca to Evacuate

Japanese residents in Casablanca, North Africa, numbering about 15 including the staff members of the Japanese Consulate, are thought to have been removed out of danger, it was revealed this morning by the Foreign Office. On the outbreak of hostilities there Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador at Vichy on Sunday, cabled his intructions to Hiroshi Takawa, Consul at Casablanca, to take prompt steps to evacuate all the Japanese in the threatened zone to Spain or some other place of safety.

There were 11 Japanese at Casablanca engaged in business besides a few Consulate members.

Okamoto Gets Sweden Post

Suemasa Okamoto, Consul-General, was promoted today to Minister Plenipotentiary and assigned to Sweden, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon.

Dover, Folkestone Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—German long-range guns shelled Dover and Folkestone on the English Coast today, according to an announcement made by the German High Command.

U.S.-BRITAIN ABANDON WAYS OF EXISTENCE

Both Nations Changing Order To Meet Needs of Total Warfare

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

BERLIN, November 6.—The relentless requirements of total warfare have forced England and the United States to an increasing extent to abandon their ways of life in the field of politics, economy and social measures, according to the Politische und Diplomatische Korrespondens, Berlin.

In both countries the conviction is spreading that after the war too no return to the old forms of living will be possible, but that they will have to be replaced by a new and better social and economic order. Political parties, leading personalities and church organizations within recent times have stressed these ideas more and more and inscribed a far-reaching renovation of the national life on their program.

If these programs are examined more closely, the surprising fact will become apparent that their most important points either correspond to the national socialist or fascist ideology, or that they were directly copied from the national socialist party program. Thus the national socialist ideas have again shown their force of attraction. Germany's fight for the renovation of Europe is at the same time justified by her opponents who, by acting as they do, refute their asserting that Germany's struggle was only aiming at materialistic gains.

In England in particular the demand for a revolutionary transformation of the national life is already raised with such insistency, that no party and no politician can ignore it any longer. Prompted by the ruling classes, the English Church too for some time has been doing everything in its power to direct the social revolutionary movement, which has been accelerated by the war, into harmless channels before it could endanger the "vested interests" of the traditional British ruling classes.

Obviously the same process is involved which took place after the French revolution, the ideology of which was taken over by most nations and adapted to their own life. At that time too the British were the most determined ideological opponents of the French revolution. Subsequently, however, they appropriated its ideology to such an extent that a complete understanding and cooperation of the two democracies could result therefrom.

Again we are witnessing one of those historical processes which, when certain forms of living have become devoid of meaning and new ideas are ripe to replace them, get hold of all nations and force them to adapt themselves. Everything taken into consideration, this process, as Salazar recently stafed, has already taken hold of all great powers, even of those which originally went out to fight it.

To help the idea of a new order to victory, history is making use even of the opponents of this idea. The present world war has accelerated this development considerably and one day it may very well be that the nations who rushed headlong into the war in order to preserve the old forms of life will have to realize that by their action they only smoothed the path for the new ones.

Eventually they will no longer even remember what, after all, they were fighting for. It is true, however, that their leaders in that case will hardly be spared the reproach that only under the force of a terrible war which they had brought about themselves they were willing to adopt economic and social reforms which might just as well have been carried out in a peaceful development as long ago in Germany and Italy.

Giving the Enemy the Gun

With an iron nerve, an accurate eye and a determination to get his man, a Japanese sailor with his machine-gun trained is shown in action—the target an enemy plane that dared to attack his ship. Photo was taken by Navy Correspondent Sano.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

20 WOMAN CATHOLICS TO SAIL FOR MANILA

To Awaken Filipinos to True Cause of E. Asia Through Religion

With lofty aims to disseminate the virtues of Japanese womanhood and to awaken the Filipinos to the true cause of Greater East Asia through religious relationship, a party of 20 Catholic nuns and devotees will leave here for Manila in the early part of December, reports the Asahi.

The members of the party include four Catholic nuns and 16 girls who are all pious devotees of Catholicism. The party will be headed by Miss Tae Kato, a nun of the Seishin Aishi Kai in Fujisawa city.

The religious mission will engage in the teaching of Japanese to the Filipinos and in other social work for a period of two years.

Another group of nuns and devotees will be dispatched two years later. The sending of religious parties organized by women is to be made a permanent undertaking.

In the meantime, the Education Ministry on Tuesday announced the names of 51 teachers to be sent to the Southern Regions early next spring. These teachers have been selected from among more than 200 candidates through rigid examinations conducted on November 4 and 5.

Fifteen of the selected are young girls. The youngest is Emiko Kiyohara, 21 years, who passed the examination in second place.

The teachers will undergo trainings for the period from November 15 to December 25 and will leave here for the South early next spring in the capacity of administrators or civilians in military service.

Meanwhile, 30 other teachers for the South will shortly be recommended by the Prefectural Governments.

WRITERS TO VISIT KYOTO

Over 40 eminent writers, who represented Mengchiang, Manchoukuo, and China in the recent Greater East Asia Literary Conference held in Tokyo, are scheduled to arrive at Kyoto on Thursday from Nara.

They will visit the Museum and the Chisekiin Temple on Thursday morning and the Nijo Castle and the Nishi Hongwanji Temple in the afternoon. In the evening, the writers will be honored at a banquet at the Miyako Hotel jointly sponsored by the Kyoto Prefecture and Municipal Chamber of Commerce.

After a night of rest they will proceed to Shimonoseki on the following morning.

Kansai Notes

The recent appointment of Fosco Maraini, an Italian exchange student at the Kyoto Imperial University, as instructor of the Italian language at the Kobe University of Commerce, may be certified as the first fruit born from the efforts of Ettore Baistrocchi, newly-appointed Italian Consul-General in the Kansai district to promote better cultural relationship between Japan and Italy.

In an interview with a Times Advertiser reporter, Consul-General Baistrocchi said that he was more than pleased with the materialization of his first step in furthering goodwill between his country and Japan namely, to include the Italian language, under the tutorship of Mr. Maraini, in the curriculum of the Kobe University of Commerce. "I have heard that there are as many as 60 enrolled in the new course, including several teachers," he added.

"I am glad to have been transferred here to head the Consulate-General. Although the present war has disrupted all commercial intercourse between my country and Japan, the Italian Government raised the status of the consulate here in September in view of the importance of Italian representation in the Kansai district.

"In establishing the Consulate-General, we are preparing the ground for the time when peace will again return to the world. After the war, both commercial and cultural relations will improve greatly especially with the subusequent New Order in Europe and Asia. The post-war period will see three main blocs dividing the world; Europe and Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

"However, these blocs will not be separated altogether with regard to commercial relations. The New Order will mean the abolition of the old system of colonization and speculation. Money will not be as important as it used to be. The leaders of the old order made a great mistake when they believed that money could regulate the relationship between people of the world," asserted Consul-General Baistrocchi.

The Italian Vice-Consulate in Kobe was raised in status to Consulate-General for Osaka and Kobe in September. Its main office will be established in Osaka, while the Kobe office will retain the premises of the former Vice-Consulate.

Meanwhile, preparations are currently being made to inaugurate the Osaka office, acquired in the Asahi Building through the kind offices of the Governor of Osaka Prefecture, at the end of this month. Hitherto, there had been no consulate in Osaka but due to the great importance of Japan's "industrial metropolis" in the economic field, the Italian Government has decided to establish a Consulate-General there.

Consul-General Baistrocchi arrived in Japan in July 1940 accompanying Ambassador Mario Indelli and has served as secretary to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo until his promotion to the local post.

Mr. Baistrocchi began his diplomatic career in 1928 in the Foreign Office. From 1930 to 1934, he served as Vice-Consul at San Paulo, Brazil, following which he was First Secretary at the Embassy in Uruguay. From 1935 to 1939, he worked as Second Secretary at the Legation in Belgrade, during which time the Italo-Jugoslavian Amity Pact was signed. After nine months in the Foreign Office, he came to Japan to take up his post at the Embassy here.

Consul-General Baistrocchi's staff consists of Vice-Consul Alfredo Tarabocchia and Chancellor Fernando Mainetti, who will divide their time in both Osaka and Kobe.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 10 included: Mr. M. Suzuki, Mr. H. Noguchi, Mr. Y. Kitada, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mr. T. Doi, Mr. H. Uchiyama, Mr. S. Matsushita, Mr. and Mrs. Sunada, Mr. K. Honda, and Mr. G. Natori.

JAPANESE UNITS ATTACK REDS, CHIANG REMNANTS

1,428 Prisoners Taken, 1,621 Dead Deserted by Enemy in Shantung Battles.

Domei

SHANTUNG FRONT, November 10.—In smashing attacks carried out against 6,000 Chinese communist troops and some 4,000 Chungking remnants in the Linchu mountainous region located south of Poshan, southern Shantung Province, since October 27, Japanese Units up to yesterday captured 1,428 prisoners while the enemy left behind 1,621 dead on the battlefields, according to field dispatches received here.

It was further revealed that the Japanese Forces so far have destroyed two enemy arsenals, one clothing depot and one ammunition depot.

War trophies taken by the Imperial Units included two heavy machine-guns, 31 light machine-guns, 1,227 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, three trench mortars, 880 rifles, 27,451 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,479 hand-grenades, 82 horses and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH IS STOPPED BY RAIN

Axis Bombers Successfully Raid Enemy Mechanized Units in North Africa

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—Since the Axis forces' strategical retreat from the El Alamein section to new positions, the British forces have so far completely failed to continue their advance.

In the past several days, the activity of the British mechanized units was remarkably hampered by heavy rains. Particularly in the coastal regions it became almost impossible for the British heavy artillery and tanks to make any advance.

According to reports made by German reconnaissance planes, the British mechanized units, which have been robbed of their maneuverability due to the mud, are being made the targets of concentrated attacks by Axis bombers which have inflicted severe damage to the British mechanized units in defiance of the resistance offered by the British air force.

In the raid, Axis bombers blasted eight British armored cars, while to the east of Marsa Matruh they attacked the British fuel-supply cars in a mass raid and destroyed a larger number of them.

In the meantime, in defiance of the attacks carried out by the British air force which was numerically superior to it, the Axis air force successfully covered the land forces in their strategical retreat to second line positions.

In aerial duels fought during November 4 to 9, the Axis air forces shot down 23 Allied planes, while the Axis lost only one plane.

Poilus Resisting In Oran, Casablanca

(Continued From Page 1)

by the French Ministry of Information. The Ministry's announcement, covering other fighting sectors in the French colonies in Northwest Africa, reads in substance:

"Despite the various foreign reports claiming the fall of Oran into the hands of the invaders, the city is unoccupied, and fierce fighting is raging in the neighborhood. The local French garrison took urgent steps to close the harbor of Oran to all incoming ships. The sector to the south of Oran, however, has been occupied by the enemy.

"French resistance is still being maintained in the various war sections of Morocco. Kasbar, an important strategic point in Mohedija City, was retaken by the French forces. Mogador and Agadir are still safe from Anglo-American invasion.

"Meanwhile, the situation is very calm in Tunis with no agitation evidenced among the inhabitants of Tunis city."

Petain Exhorts Nation

Domei

VICHY, November 10.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, who has assumed the post as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, Navy and Air Forces, made the following statement this afternoon:

"At 12:30 p.m. today, I resolved to command the French Army, Navy and Air Forces. Under the present condition, the only motto for the French people is to fulfil their respective duties, coolly and in full observation of laws."

British Wounded Arrive

Domei

MADRID, November 10.—A British military transport loaded with many British soldiers, who were wounded at the Moroccoan front entered Gibraltar yesterday afternoon, it is reported from La Linea, Spain.

French Handicapped

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 11.—The French forces in North Africa, who are determined to drive out the American invaders, are handicapped in their fight, for the enemy is better equipped and because more and more troops are being sent to reinforce the American landing forces, according to various reports reaching here.

The situation prevailing in the war sectors of the French colonies in North Africa, as summarized by the reports, follow:

Morocco:—The enemy landing forces occupied Safi and Fedhala on Tuesday, and are now being severely bombarded by the French fleet from the sea.

Dakar:—To date there is no sign of an American move to land troops on this spot. In view of the approaching menace, however, Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Afica cabled his resolution on Sunday to French Chief of State, Marshal Henri P. Petain, saying "all the French garrisons in North and West Africa are firmly resolved to defend French integrity." The Governor-General also expressed his resolution over the radio to the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and urged them to fight the invading Americans with all their might.

Tunis:—The United States Government announced that a unit of American troops was heading for Tunis. In this connection, British military commentators are reported to have opined that it would be some time before any combined Anglo-American force could invade that country. They added that it all depends on the defensive power of the French garrison there.

Allied Ships Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—The German High Command announced that in the French North African front, German bombers and submarine units continued their attack on American and British warships and transports off the French African colony, day and night, and gained considerable results.

A German bomber unit set an enemy cruiser on fire, and also damaged another warship. One passenger ship of 19,000 tons, one 10,000-ton transport, and six other large transports were bombed several times.

Moreover, the Luftwaffe sank one 14,000-ton transport, damaged one 18,000-ton transport by two torpedo-hits and also sank one corvette.

Meanwhile, a German cruiser torpedoed two enemy warships, sinking one, while another was in dense smoke though it was not ascertained whether she sank.

In the British front, the communique added that 20 British bombers including four-motored bombers were shot down while attempting to raid the northern and northwestern sections of Germany this evening.

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FRENCH FORCES FIGHT FIERCELY AGAINST ALLIES

Severe Fighting Reported Going on in Morocco Sector

NAVAL BATTLE RAGING

British Units Follow Americans Into Algeria—Admiral Cunningham Signs Truce

[Map on Page 2]

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

VICHY, November 9.—The Vichy radio station announced this morning, "Severe fighting is going on in Morocco. The naval engagement with the Allied fleet off Casablanca is still raging."

It added, "The French army in Morocco is doing its utmost to destroy the enemy which landed at Safi and Fedahla. French forces in Algeria are resisting the enemy in the sector midway between Arzeu and Oran."

Offensive Indicated

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 9.—The present Anglo-American invasion of French territories in North Africa indicate the beginning of preparations for an offensive against Axis forces in the Mediterranean and in other areas, reports reaching here from London reveal.

Informed circles in London, however, fear the political consequences caused by the present move and point out that forecasts in this direction are far more difficult than forseeing future military developments.

London obsrevers are also of the belief that the Vichy government will order complete resistance by its North African forces estimated to consist of about 100,000 troops. The French forces are expected to offer intense resistance, observers pointing out that although not well-equipped over half of the French forces are picked men with an air force of 300 planes to back them.

Although it is clear that the objective of the American invaders of the French colonies is the securing of the Allied control of the Mediterranean, reports still fail to reveal the areas in which they are advancing.

British Also Land

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 10.—Following the American forces, the first contingents of the British Army landed yesterday at an undisclosed point in North Africa, reports reaching here reveal.

Other reports disclose that a strong detachment of the British navy led by a flagship with Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham aboard steamed into Algiers. Cunningham immediately placed his signature upon the agreement to cease hostilities, it is said.

Wallace Makes Boast

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 9.—American Vice-President Henry Wallace, at the Soviet-American Goodwill Meet today, attempted to persuade his listeners that the second front had been established with the invasion of French territories in North Africa, reports from Washington disclose.

Wallace said that if the Allies gain control of the Mediterranean they will be able to threaten Germany's flank and open the shortest supply route to the southern Soviets. "Final victory is assured," he boasted, "if we do not fight among ourselves."

TRADE ARTICLES SHOWN AT DEPARTMENT STORE

A second exhibition of articles intended for export to countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere opened at the Matsuya Department Store on the Ginza and will run for five days until November 15. The fair is being sponsored by the City of Tokyo and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

One hundred and eighty firms are exhibiting about 700 classifications of articles, itemized as follows: 227 metal goods and machinery, 128 chemical goods, 53 celluloid articles, 46 glass and ceramic wares, 69 cotton articles, 16 leather, and imitation leather articles, 35 paper-processed goods, 80 wooden and bamboo articles and 46 miscellaneous goods.

Students of Military Academies Launch Gigantic War Maneuvers

Offensive and Defensive Strategy Applied by 'Northern And Southern Armies' in Sham Battle Staged on Sagami Plains

With a signal fire sent up high into the azure autumnal sky at 2 p.m. Tuesday, the joint military maneuvers of the Military Academy, the Military Preparatory Academy and the Military Aviation Academy got under way over the area extending from Hachioji City, Tokyo Prefecture, to the Sagami plains in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Divided into the northern and southern armies under the command of Major-General Nukata and Lieutenant-Colonel Hamaji, respectively, the young warriors and young Wild Eagles who shoulder the Japanese Army of tomorrow staged offensive and defensive warfare over the Sagami plains.

As soon as the maneuvers opened, vanguards of the northen army, stationed in the neighborhood of Hino-Machi, Minami Tama-Gun, Tokyo Prefecture, marched south along the Ome road and east of Hachioji on the hypothesis of annihilating the enemy that had occupied positions around the Sagami plains.

Vanguards of the northern army advanced along the Atsugi highway with tanks roaring at the head of the column in an attempt to secure the narrow road near Aihara and thus to aid the push of the main strength into the Sagami plains. The southern army, in trying to prevent the advance of the northern army, launched a tank covered by aircraft, and a brisk encounter ensued.

The young men piloting the planes and tanks showed their fighting ability to the full as Manchoukuoans, Chinese and others from various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere studying in Japan also devoted their utmost energies to the maneuvers.

The vanguards of the northern army finally succeeded in driving out the vanguards of the southern army and penetrated the narrow road, advancing to a point near Hashimoto and constructing positions. The first day of the maneuvers ended with the main strength coming together with the vanguards and setting up their position for the night.

JAPANESE CONTINUE WUHAN MOPPING-UP

Successful Results Made Public by Hankow Army Headquarters

Domei

HANKOW, November 9.—In the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway zone, the Canton-Hankow railway zone, the Ichang district and the Tsaoshin area, mopping-up operations were carried out satisfactorily by Japanese Forces during the past week, it was announced here today by the Japanese Army headquarters.

In the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway zone, the main body of the Singtze peace preservation battalion was put to rout near Matow, in Hunan Province, on November 2. The enemy left behind 23 dead.

In the Canton-Hankow railway zone, a large quantity of weapons and other war supplies were captured on November 1 and 2 near Yanglowsze, in Hunan Province, following the annihilation of an enemy supply corps. Near Lukengchang and Lokeng not far from Joki, in Kiangsi Province a Japanese Unit attacked an enemy battalion from November 2 to 4. The enemy beat a hasty retreat, leaving five dead.

A hand-to-hand battle staged on November 2 near Fengpaoshan 11 kilometers east of Ichang, in Hupei Province, with the Chungking 6th Division resulted in the annihilation of the enemy. Machine-guns and other weapons fell into the hands of the Japanese Unit.

Taking advantage of the fact that the 128th Division and the newly-organized 4th Army of the enemy where severely fighting near Fenchi, in central Hupeh Province, crack Japanese Units launched a surprise attack against them on November 5 at a point 8 kilometers north of Fenchi and put them to rout northward. Bodies left by the enemy totaled 15.

REPORTS ON SOUTH DUE

Civil Advisers to Explain Conditions At Asia Council Meet

Count Hideo Kodama and Hyogoro Sakurai, advisers to the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, will make detailed reports on conditions in different parts of the Southern areas at the meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council to be held on November 12 at the Premier's official residence, it was revealed Tuesday.

The council, which meets for the first time since the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on November 1, will discuss measures for accelerating construction activities in the Southern Regions on the basis of the reports submitted by the two advisers, it is understood.

13 TIENTSIN OFFICES TO BE CONFISCATED

Japanese Garrison Will Permit Nippon Firms to Use Enemy Shops

Domei

TIENTSIN, November 10.—The Japanese Garrison Headquarters here has decided to utilize 13 shops formerly belonging to enemy countries as offices for Japanese firms.

In three days between November 12 and 14 Japanese who wish to use the offices are requested to apply to the Headquarters.

The 13 shops include Pearson & Company, the Tung Hsing Fur Trading Company and Vordoni and Company.

Enemy Buildings Renamed

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 9.—New names befitting the new situation arising out of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been given to the 11 buildings belonging to enemy nationals in the B zone of the International Settlement here which have been designated to go under Japanese management from tomorrow.

The new names of the 11 principal buildings are as follows: Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation Building, Hsing-Ya Building; Waifong House, Cotton Building; Asia Oil Building, Friendly Neighbor Building; North China Daily News Building, Ta-tung Building; Chartered Bank Building, Huang-pu Building; Mercantile Bank Building, Co-Prosperity Building; Robert Dollar Building, Friendship Building; Lizza Building, Tung-wen Building; Yangtze Building, Shipping Building; I. C. I. Building, Radio Building; and Hunt & Company Building, Marine Transportation Building.

RARE BOOK DISCOVERED BY LECTURER AT TEIDAI

A copy of what is supposed to be the first Chinese-English-Japanese reader published in Japan has been discovered by Yoshio Uogaeshi, lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University, according to the Asahi

This book is a work of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa, noted educator and founder of Keio University, and entitled "Chinese-English Reader." The scholar prepared the book on the basis of the English-Chinese reader which he obtained in San Francisco when he was visiting in the United States as interpreter for Lord Kimura of Sattsu, and published it 80 years ago.

The characteristic of this book, according to Mr. Uogaeshi, lies in the fact that the late educator so prepared it as to enable foreigners to learn the Japanese language through it. The Japanese translation is from beginning to end in the "kana" syllable. He further disclosed that the Chinese language as used in this book is the Cantonese dialect, not the Peking tongue.

PLAN TO SPUR STEVEDORING IS SANCTIONED

Scheme to Strengthen Nation's Shipping Structure Passed By Cabinet

TO UP CAPACITY 50%

Period to Be Fixed for Raising Power of Loading and Unloading Ships in Port

The Cabinet on Tuesday approved a plan to speed up the operations of loading and unloading vessels in port and harbor. The measure represents another step toward perfecting the nation's wartime shipping structure. The Government would increase the nation's stevedoring capacity by at least 50 per cent.

In order to have the officials and people take an active interest in the success of the program of enhancing the efficiency of the nation's stevedoring service, the Government has decided to have four months from December 1 till March 31 next year observed by the nation as the period for the extension of the power of loading and unloading vessels in port.

Officials to Guide

During this period officials of the Planning Board and Communications, Railways, Finance, and Welfare Ministries will be at the principal ports of the country, ready to serve longshoremen's unions which should be in need of advice regarding the performance of their functions under the new arrangement.

The plan for the extension of loading and unloading capacity was explained to the Cabinet by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board which had prepared it after holding consultations with the Ministries interested in the matter. He told the Cabinet that the plan embodies the conclusion reached by the Commission set up in the Board for the exhaustive study of the nation's sea transportation facilities.

The Wartime Transportation Commission of the Board is to work out details of the stevedoring capacity extension plan which concerns several Ministries.

It will devolve upon the Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry to see that stevedoring is carried out in a manner acceptable to the Government.

Statement Issued

The Board of Information issued a statement on Tuesday afternoon, giving the key points of the plan for the extension of stevedoring capacity. The statement revealed that the Government will adopt various administrative measures necessary to attain the goal of increasing the nation's cargo loading and unloading capacity by 50 per cent.

Chief among these measures are the adjustment and improvement of landing places, unifying of longshoremen's unions, payment of subsidies to such unions, and the inauguration of a system of rewards to longshoremen who come up to the standard of efficiency fixed by

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, November 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Rule Aid Body and Practice of Life In Wartime

NIPPON SANGYO—The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has published the plan for the national movement it proposes to launch on December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. The aim of the movement is to inculcate the spirit of the battlefield in the people, bring about an increase in industrial capacity and output, and have the people take a greater interest in the practice of the life of of a nation at war.

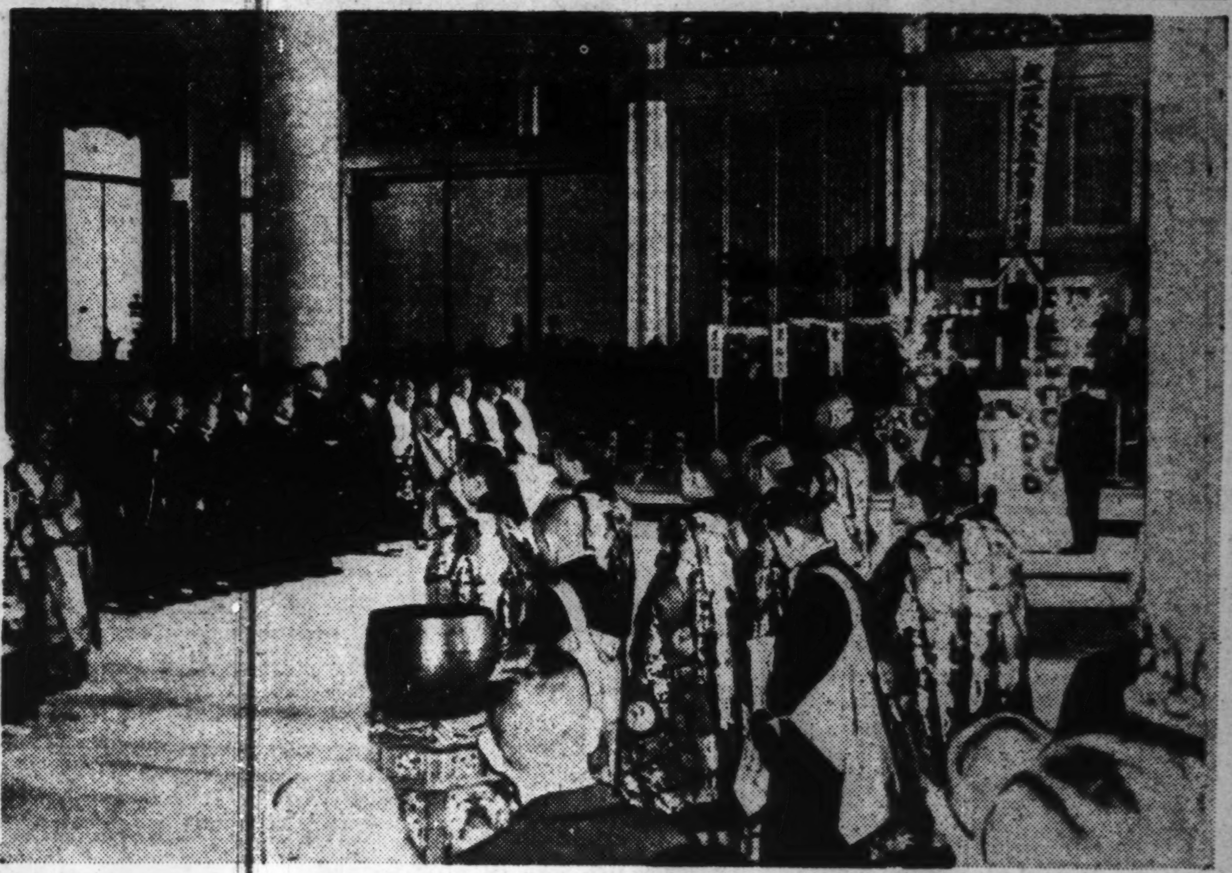
There is nothing new in what the association proposes to do. Individual organizations have hitherto been conducting movements like that the association has decided to sponsor. If there is anything specially to be noted about the campaign to be conducted by the association it is that the movement will be a systematic attempt to bring about what conditions should prevail among the people of a country at war.

Everyone of the three problems which the association proposes to solve is a very large one. It is to be hoped that the association will distinguish what is essential in the matter and concentrate on getting concrete results.

Broadly, the questions of inculcating the spirit of the battlefield and increasing industrial capacity may be narrowed down to the question of establishing a standard of living in wartime. It is highly creditable to the association that it has decided to concentrate on getting the people live as the people of a warring nation should live. Marshal Foch, hero of the first European War, said that the people of a country engaged in a total war should live as the inhabitants of a besieged fortified town were used to live in ancient times. The life of the people of a modern warring nation is a sort of war. There is much to be done by the people of Japan before they can say that their life is a

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Proxy Attends Funeral



To the last rites held on Tuesday for the late statesman and former Premier Count Keigo Kiyoura, His Imperial Majesty graciously sent Chamberlain Kuraji Ogura as Imperial Proxy. In the above picture, the attendants are shown standing at attention as the Imperial Proxy arrived on the scene of the funeral.

RITES SOLEMNIZED FOR COUNT KIYOURA

Imperial Proxy, Many Others Attend Funeral Ceremony For Former Premier

The last rites for Count Keigo Kiyoura, former Premier, were solemnized at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple here at 12:30 p.m., Tuesday, under the direction of Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former Home Minister, as chairman of the funeral committee. His Majesty the Emperor graciously sent Chamberlain Kuraji Ogura as Proxy to the scene of funeral. Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager also were gracious enough to send Secretary Nagaaki Okabe, and Secretary Yoshisada Seikanji to extend Their Imperial Majesties' condolences.

On the altar was installed the photograph of the deceased senior statesman dressed in black. In front were placed the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon, the second highest order, decorations of various foreign countries held by the late Count Kiyoura, floral gifts awarded by 17 houses of Imperial Princes, floral tributes and offerings from the Imperial Life Boat Association, the Japan Newspaper Society and many other quarters.

On the right side of the altar were seated Yasutoshi Kiyoura, chief mourner and son and heir, Dowager Countess To Kiyoura, and other family members. On the left side were seated Premier General Hideki Tojo and all the Cabinet Ministers, Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, Privy Councillor Heiji Futakami, Tadao Oasa, Diet member, and many others. German

(Continued on Page 2)

Graduation Ceremonies For 3 Naval Schools Scheduled November 14

The 71st graduation ceremony of the Naval Academy will be held on November 14. According to a statement issued by the Kure Naval Station, Tamotsu Tayui and nine others will graduate with honors. His Imperial Highness Prince Norihiko Kuni is in the group of graduating students with superior scholarly attainment. His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni, third son of the late Prince Taka Kuni, was born on November 19, 1922. An earnest student, with much of the spirit of inquiry, His Imperial Highness is proficient in technical subjects and especially good at navigation. His Imperial Highness has no superior among his class mates in aviation. The 52nd graduation ceremony of the Naval Engineering School will take place on the same day. The Maizuru Naval Station announced on Tuesday that Yoshio Sanada and two others would graduate with honors. November 14 will also see the graduation ceremony of the Naval Paymasters School.

CHINA MOVIE PRODUCERS FORM ASSOCIATION IN F.I.C.

Aims in Acquainting Chinese Residents With Real Purpose of Current War

Domei

SAIGON, November 9.—A ceremony inaugurating the Association of Chinese Motion Picture Producers in French Indo-China was held in Cholon on November 7 in the presence of Japanese military authorities and members of the Japanese Embassy as well as leading Chinese residents.

The new Association, which is composed of two Chinese motion picture distributors and 35 movie houses showing Chinese pictures, aims at acquainting Chinese residents in French Indo-China with the real significance of the War of Greater East Asia through movies.

Similar bodies are expected to be created by the Chinese movie industrialists in the near future,

TAIWAN PARTY IN CANTON

Group Calls on Military, Official Authorities Upon Arrival

Domei

CANTON, November 9.—In order to repay the visit of Chen Yao-tsu, chairman of the Kwantung Provincial Government, to Taiwan, Itsuki Saito, Chief Civil Administrator of the Taiwan Government-General, accompanied by other officials arrived at Canton at noon today.

After paying their respects at the Canton Shrine and completing a round of calls to the headquarters of the Imperial Expeditionary Force in South China and the Japanese Consulate-General, Mr. Saito and his party formally called at the offices of the Kwantung Provincial Government and the Canton municipality.

57 BILLS SCHEDULED FOR DIET DISCUSSION

Revision of Election Law Will Not Be Submitted to 81st Session

According to a Board of Information announcement at 4 p.m. Tuesday, 57 new bills will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Diet.

Inasmuch as the 81st session of the Diet is a wartime session, the Government at the Cabinet meeting on October 15 decided that bills for submittal to the next Diet session shall be kept down at a minimum and limited exclusively to those having direct bearing upon the prosecution of the war in order to close the session in the shortest time possible.

The 57 bills were slated at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting following detailed explanations by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

No bill for a reform of the Diet Election Law will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Diet, it was decided at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

In the light of the results of the last and previous elections, the Government has been considering the matter of effecting a reform in the Diet Election Law, but in view of the present situation, it has been decided not to submit the matter to the next session of the Diet.

In this connection, the Board of Information of 1:30 p.m. Tuesday made the following announcement:

"Needless to say, a reform of the Diet Election Law is a necessity. The matter had been under deliberation by the Investigation Committee and others. Subsequent election results also point to the need for an Election Law reform and the matter is still under careful deliberation, but in view of the present situation, it shall not be submitted to the next session of the Diet."

CULTURAL COMMISSION WILL BE ESTABLISHED

Semi-Government Organization To Carry Out Programs For South

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will establish a Southern Cultural Commission, semi-governmental organization, which will coordinate, plan and execute the Government's cultural policies in the Southern Regions.

Meanwhile, it is learned the Cultural Section of the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will have charge of matters pertaining to execution of the recently-concluded Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement.

The treaty will be submitted to the Privy Council on November 20 for approval, after which its details will be announced.

YOSHIDA NAMED AS COMMANDER OF CHINA FLEET

Navy Ministry Announces Periodical Shifts on Tuesday

FIVE OFFICERS INVOLVED

Toyoda, Koga, Hirata, Takahashi Appointed to New Important Positions

Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Navy Minister in the Abe, Yonai and the second Konoye Cabinets and former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, while Admiral Mineichi Koga was named as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station succeeding Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata who was appointed as a member of the Supreme War Council in the regular naval personnel shifts which were announced by the Navy Ministry at noon Tuesday.

The shifts, which involved five flag officers, also included the appointment of Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi as Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, relieving Admiral Soemu Toyoda who was appointed as a member of the Supreme War Council. Vice-Admiral Takahashi, it is recalled, returned from the front recently.

The Court ceremony of installation took place Tuesday, it was also announced by the Navy Ministry.

Yoshida Outstanding

The most noteworthy of the present shifts is the appointment of Admiral Yoshida as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in the China waters. Admiral Yoshida, 57, is a native of Saga Prefecture. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904. He was made a full Admiral on November 15, 1940, and served successively as a staff officer of the Third Fleet and as an instructor at the Navy Torpedo School. He also served as a staff officer of the Training Squadron, section chief of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry, section chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the warships Kongo and Mutsu, member of the Navy General Staff and the Navy Ministry and Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

He was made Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron in February, 1936. At the end of 1937, the year of the outbreak of the China Affair, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. In August, 1939, he entered the Abe Cabinet as Navy Minister, which portfolio he retained in the succeeding Yonai Cabinet, formed in January, 1940, and in the second Konoye Cabinet, organized in July, 1940. He resigned from his post in September, 1940, and was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council in November of the same year. The last-mentioned post he held until today. He is a class-mate of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

As his career shows, Admiral Yoshida's ability has already been fully tested, and much is expected of him in the upbringing of young China.

Toyoda's Career Long

Admiral Toyoda, 57, hails from Oita Prefecture. He was commissioned a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1906. After graduation from the Navy Staff College, he was stationed in England. Later he served successively as the assistant commander of the Kuma, as a member of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, as an instructor at the Naval Staff College and as the commander of the Yura. In addition, he held the posts of commandant of a submarine unit, section chief of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the Hyuga, Chief-of-Staff of the Combined Fleet, Director of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in North China and Director-General of the Department of Naval Materials and Technical Affairs.

Promoted to full Admiral in September, 1941, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

Freedom Ideal Lived The ideal of independence, however, did not die with his capture. It became a shibboleth of the vast majority of the Filipino people. It has been their guiding star during the last forty years. The Federal party that was organized by some Filipinos advocating retention or the admission of the Philippines as one of the states of the Union did not prosper. It was the slogan of independence that took hold of the masses and that placed the opposing Nacionalista Party in power from the very first year that elections were held.

With Aguinaldo taking the oath of allegiance, all resistance to American sovereignty subsided. The other Filipino generals and their troops in other places of the Islands also laid down their arms, and the establishment of civil government was completed by 1902.

It is not easy indeed to be a commander-in-chief of two wars and be not criticized. It is not easy to lead a people and come out with a reputation unscathed. All the great liberators and warriors of history have been vilified. Aguinaldo was no exception. As to his educational attainments, critics forget that he was only 27 when he assumed command of the first Revolution. He had no previous experience in warfare. Pitted against him were full-fledged generals, products of military academies hoary with age.

It is true he was surrounded by advisers. He had to be. He never claimed to have the attributes of a genius. But all the decisions were his, because his was the responsibility to his people and to posterity.

Paper work had to be done by others, subject to his direction. That is as it should be. That is as it always has been with all the great generals and executives of history. It can't be otherwise. No man however robust physically can be a miracle—thinking of battles, working out plans and at the same time preparing proclamations, decrees and speeches. The most he can do is to give orders, outline plans, express his ideas—others had to put them in appropriate form. Details are for subalterns.

U.S. Action Scored If the United States had helped instead in the setting up of a Philippine Republic, if she had recognized the government of Aguinaldo thus giving opportunity to the Filipinos to show what they can do, the course of Philippine history might have been altered radically, perhaps for the better—it would have been more in keeping with America's announced altruism.

If, as charged, Aguinaldo although cooperating on the surface was in reality conspiring and plotting against the United States, it must only be when it became evident that America was determined to subdue the Islands.

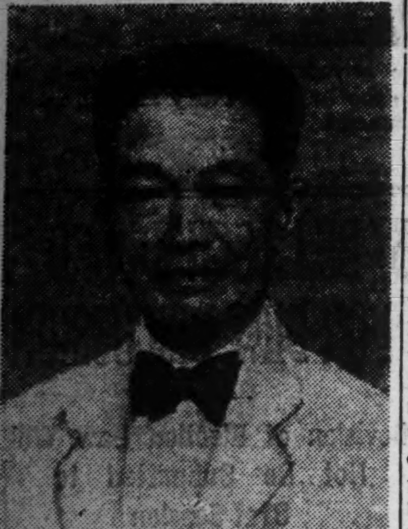
Aguinaldo never thought, could not have thought, that the far-famed Stars and Stripes could represent no other than the spirit of freedom and the dictates of honor. He had every reason to think that it was the same flag of stars that was born also of the travails of a revolution, the flag that knew what it means for a people to revolt. It was the same flag that had grown great with more stars after its liberation. Aguinaldo never thought that it would not be equally great of heart and magnanimous in its treatment of a people that had just emerged from cruel oppression.

Aguinaldo was disillusioned after trying diplomacy, persuasion, supplication, in vain, for America was adamant. The allure of a territory across the seas had become irresistible. In view of this, whatever scheming was done by Aguinaldo thereafter was justified. But abundant records show that he never thought of fighting the United States. Even after the actual outbreak of hostilities, he sent emissaries of peace. But General Otis wanted war and it was his men that fired the first shot.

U.S. Tricked P.I. Abundant record also shows that Aguinaldo was not informed in due time of the purposes, intentions, and plans of the United States. He never knew that behind the widely-acclaimed humanitarian impulses that urged the liberation of Cuba, there would be an ulterior determination to impose sovereignty on the liberty-struggling Filipinos. He took it for granted that the policy that was pursued in Cuba would be the same policy to be adopted in the Philippines. Dewey's conduct throughout was most encouraging to Aguinaldo's dreams and plans of liberty. There was perfect cooperation between them from the time that Aguinaldo landed in Cavite.

America's definite policy was not formulated and proclaimed until McKinley had toured the country, but even then he was still undecided and one night he fell on his knees, so he confessed, to implore Divine Guidance. It was only then, it is added, that the retention of the Philippines was decided on; it was only then that it became America's manifest destiny to stay here.

Dewey Told Lies If Dewey had told Aguinaldo frankly that America wanted the Philippines, if he frankly said that he had no need of Aguinaldo's aid, that Aguinaldo's return was unnecessary, if he had rejected Aguinaldo's cooperation then, things would have been clarified from the very beginning. But from May, 1898 to August 13th and down to February of 1899 he used Aguinaldo to facilitate the capture of Manila and to wipe out whatever vestige of Spanish sovereignty remained elsewhere, only to tell him thereafter that he and his army were not wanted around Manila and that Aguinaldo should order its withdrawal.



Still hale and hearty, General Aguinaldo is today active in the Philippines despite his advanced age of 73.

It is evident therefore that if any side was wronged it was Aguinaldo who, young and idealistic had in the meantime organized his own government throughout the Islands, earnestly hoping that America would recognize it even as a pallid recognition of Filipino cooperation. No man, much less a leader of his people, with a medium of intelligence would expose his life and the lives of his troops day after day in the fields of battle side by side with the Americans if he did not expect something in return for their sacrifices. Certainly he and his people were not expected to fight and bleed and suffer merely to make it easy for the American troops, with nothing for the Filipinos that was responsive to their ideals and aspirations. If ever there was an arrangement that was purely one-sided, it was the way Aguinaldo was treated by the Americans after Spanish power had been crushed. It was the first time in history that a war was forced upon the liberated by their "humanitarian" liberators.

Ideals Never Vanish Short-lived was the republic that Aguinaldo had organized, but even though it had been overpowered by the United States, Aguinaldo had the satisfaction of having established it, the first republic that was born on this side of the world. That republic was identified with his name and personality. With his fall, it also fell, and although it has been the unwavering national ideal since, the succeeding leaders of the Filipinos have not succeeded, by the peaceful means followed, to erect it anew until now. Other leaders perchance will in the future succeed for as Manuel Ugarte says, "a people's liberty, like the sun, has its eclipses, but it never dies." When an independent Filipino government is thus attained again, Aguinaldo's deeds, sufferings and sacrifices will be recalled, his personality will stand out distinct and commanding for glory always surrounds the names of leaders and soldiers who have been associated with the undying aspirations of their people.

(The End)

Asia Memorial Day Planned

SHANGHAI—The Anti-Anglo-American Association, the Shanghai branch of the East Asia League and the Shanghai Special Municipality Education Bureau have drafted plans for the local Chinese community to observe the eighth of every month as Asiatic Memorial Day.

GREAT WAR RESULTS ATTAINED IN SHANSI

5th Year of Taiyuan Occupation Marked by Peace Due to Japanese Efforts

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

TAIYUAN, November 9.—The fifth anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Taiyuan in Shansi Province today marks an occasion of great significance not only from the military standpoint but also in view of the sacrifices and persevering efforts of the Japanese Forces who have endured innumerable hardships to maintain peace in this area. The enemy has continuously attempted futile attacks to recapture this town for five long years because of its strategic importance as well as to acquire possession of the unlimited mineral resources of this province.

The results of the many encounters of the Japanese Army in this region since the outbreak of the China Affair is given as follows:

The composite war results from September 1939 to the present are: enemy forces engaged in fighting 2,000,000, enemy dead left in the fields 204,746, captives 75,936; material seized: mountain guns 44, trench mortars 232, heavy machine-guns 528, light machine-guns 2,404, light arms 65,440, automatic rifles, 2,002, automatic pistols 562, revolvers 5,018, revolver bullets 1,895,140.

1,500,000 Enemy Losses

Since the time the Itagaki and Shinohara Units advanced from the north, and the Yamagishi and Yamaoka Units from the east, on the Shansi Province in autumn of 1937, the loss inflicted on the enemy forces, in war dead, captives and those deserting to pledge allegiance to Japanese Forces in all probability is estimated to exceed 1,500,000.

After the completion of offensives for the occupation of Taiyuan plains, centering around the Walled City of Taiyuan, in November 1937, the North China reduction operations were launched in February and March 1938 by the Uehara, Shimomoto and Kawagishi Units in order to mop up the Central Army forces entrenched along the north bank of the Yellow River. The Shimomoto Unit occupied Linfen on February 28, while Yamagishi Unit captured Yuncheng on March 5. The mopping-up encounters around Yuanchen continued during the period of August to October of the same year.

From September to November, the Yamanishi and Kawamura Units launched an offensive on the enemy at Mount Wutai, north of Shansi Province. From the end of December to the early months of 1939, a severe attack was conducted against the Fu Tso-yi army in northwestern Shansi. In the same year, Mount Wutai was subjected to a second attack and the Communists in that vicinity were annihilated. For the months of June and July, the Ushijima and Anami Units launched an offensive against the Communists in eastern Shansi and consequently Luan was occupied by the Japanese Army. In the fall of the same year a pacification campaign was successfully conducted in the neighborhood of Luan.

From the end of 1939 to the first months of 1940, the Japanese Army cornered units of the Central army and finally drove them into the mountain regions northeast of Hsihsien, thus frustrating the winter offensive of the enemy. For the months of March to May, mopping-up operations were launched in the areas of Tungtiao Range, Pihsin and Luan. The 90th and first units of the Central army in Chihsien and Hsiangning were again dealt a destructive blow.

Enemy Units Crushed

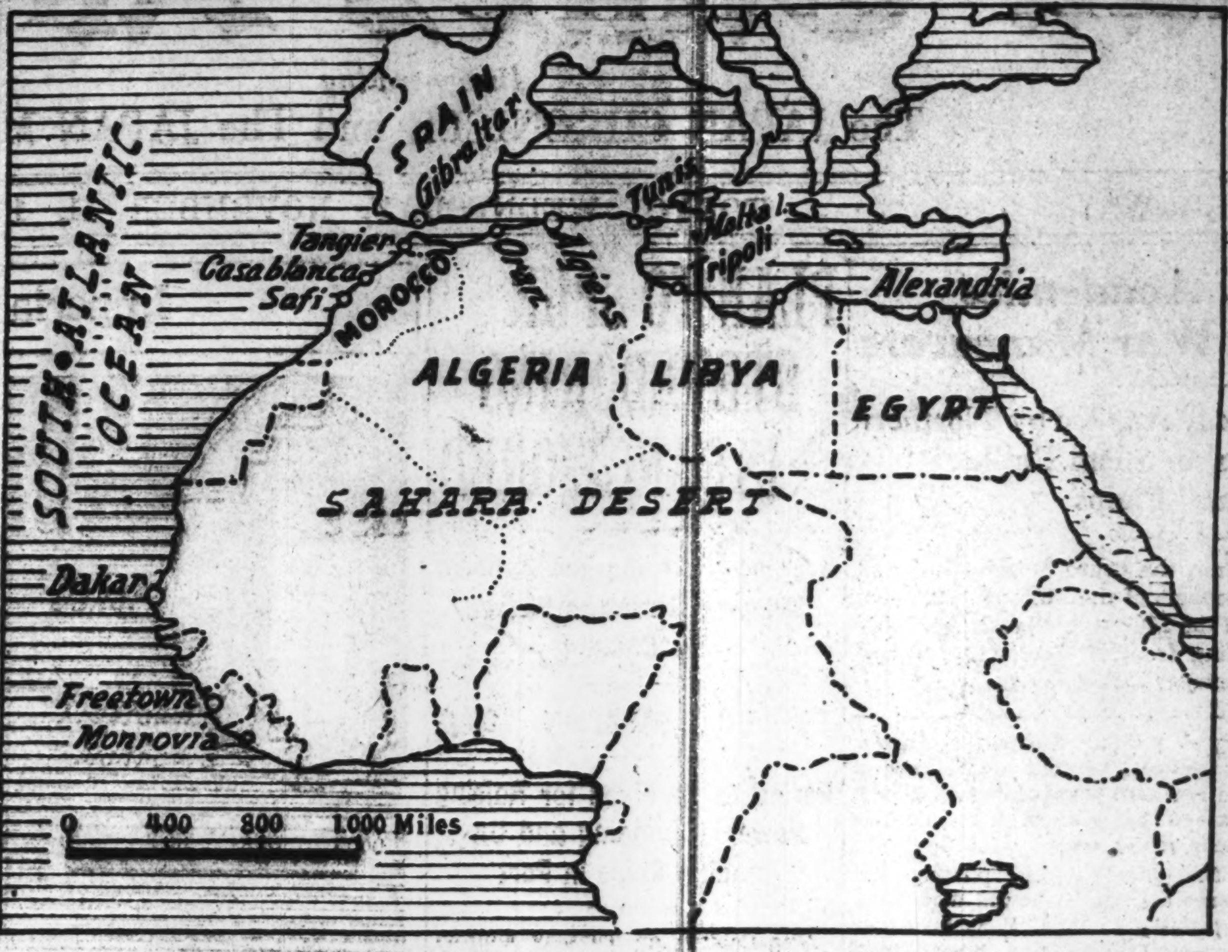
In the memorable battle of Southern Shansi the 71st, 35th, 98th regiments were completely crushed, bringing their planned offensive to nil. In the months of June and July, the Communists in northwest Shansi were reduced. In the battle of central Shansi which lasted from August to November some 100 units which attempted a feeble offensive in Shihtai and Tunglu railway districts were severely counter-attacked and repulsed by the Japanese Army. As the result of the battle, the military base of the 129th division was completely destroyed, and 51 barracks, and many other anti-Japanese establishments were demolished.

The Japanese Army carried our successful operations in northwestern Shansi in the first two months of 1941. The 27th unit of the Central army was given a fatal blow in the battle of Lingchwan. The 15th unit of the Central army was also a target of Japanese attack which was successfully launched in the months of February and March of the same year, resulting in the complete annihilation of 22,000 enemy soldiers.

On May 7, a fierce assault was carried out by the Japanese Forces in the battle of the great plains in the vicinity of Yuanchu. During the last one year, the enemy laid plans for an offensive by building a formidable military base in the mountain regions and by organizing a powerful force of 34 units. In spite of these minute preparations, their military base was destroyed completely due to the intrepid and precise tactics of Japanese crack units. The resulting damages was the greatest since the outbreak of the China Affair for the enemy. Five army commanders, four unit commanders and many other officers were killed while 46 of the officers were taken prisoners. In the battle of Fen River the 98th unit was crushed. In October a suicide squad launched an offensive on Umeukou in the battle of Fensi.

Great progress is seen in Shansi this year due to the winter pacification campaign and the successful operations on the borders of Shansi, Hopei and Honan. In addition, a campaign is now being carried out to destroy Communism throughout Shansi. The brave men of the Japanese Forces must not be forgotten as they have endured all hardships to destroy Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists who are obstructing the construction of Greater East Asia.

Scene of Latest U.S. Aggression



French North Africa is the scene of the latest American aggression, the most recent of the many illegal and wanton acts the "holier-than-thou" Americans have committed against weaker, unprepared nations. But the gallant fight the French are putting up in Morocco and in the waters off Casablanca will be remembered in history as the just battle of an outraged people against the treacherous attack of the United States.

PEACE REIGNS IN SOUTH, SAYS ADMIRAL NAKAMURA

Hard-Working Men Needed—Will Work to Solve Southern Problems

Returning on Wednesday by air at 12:30 p.m. after a two-month tour of the Southern Regions, Vice-Admiral Kamesaburo Nakamura, chief of the third bureau of the Asia Development Federation, declared that the local organs in the South require more men who are conscientious and hard-working, according to Domei.

Interviewed at Fukuoka the vice-admiral said, "Peace reigns throughout the Southern Regions and construction work is proceeding with great speed. The greatest problem, however, is how to solve the problem of the scarcity of workers. The local organs require men, not necessarily of superior ability but, who are conscientious and hard-working."

"The Asia Development Federation was reorganized during my trip and has begun to direct positive operations toward the South. I have brought back various local wishes and requirements and upon my return to Tokyo will confer with various organs and hope to be able to realize them in concrete form in as short a time as possible."

Rites Solemnized For Count Kiyoura

(Continued from Page 1)

Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott also was among the attendants.

Chief Priest Zuikei Rokuo of the temple officiated at the rites, being assisted by a group of 25 priests. When the Imperial messenger arrived at the scene at 12:35 p.m., all the attendants stood at attention. The chief priest was the first to burn incense. This was followed by the Imperial Proxy, the two messengers from Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager, and proxies of the Princes of the Blood.

After this was done, the chief mourner burned incense, followed by other family members and representatives of the attendants. Messages of condolences from Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and others were then read. The rites closed at 1:40 p.m.

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Airplanes Proposed For Exclusive Use By E. Asia Ministry

If the plan reportedly now under deliberation is materialized, the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will in the very near future have a number of airplanes for the exclusive use of its officials whose stage of activities extend over the wide expanse of the whole of Asia and the South Seas area, reports Domei. The reason for the plan is said to be that speed in the movements of officials over so wide an area is absolutely essential to the satisfactory functioning of the new Ministry. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, who is currently on an official visit here in Tokyo, is said to have stressed the need of such a facility and Kazuo Aoki, Minister of East Asiatic Affairs, is also reported to be strongly in favor of this plan.

Yoshida Named As Commander Of China Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

Station, which post he held until today.

Koga, Hirata Active

Admiral Koga, 57, is a native of Saga Prefecture. He received his first commission as a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1907. Following graduation from the Naval Staff College, he was stationed in France. Subsequently, he served successively as an instructor at the Naval Staff College, as a Naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in France, as an adjutant to the Navy Ministry, as the commander of the Aoba and Ise, as a Department Director of the Naval General Staff, as Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron and as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff before being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in the China waters in September, 1941. He was promoted to full Admiral in May this year.

Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, 57, born in Tokyo, was commissioned a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1907. He is a graduate of the Naval Staff College. He served successively as the head instructor at the Naval Submarine School, commander of the Nachi, chief of the Personnel Department of the Saseho Naval Station, commander of a submarine unit and as an aide-de-camp before promotion to Vice-Admiral and appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station in 1937. After holding an important post at the front, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station in October, 1941, which position he held until today.

Takahashi From Fukushima

Vice-Admiral Takahashi, 54, hails from Fukushima Prefecture. He was commissioned a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1909. Following graduation from the Naval Staff College, he served successively as an adjutant to the Navy Ministry, as the commander of the Atago and Kirishima, as the Chief-of-Staff of the Saseho Naval Station, as a Department Director of the Naval General Staff, as the Chief-of-Staff of the Combined Fleet prior to promotion to Vice-Admiral and appointment as the Commander of the Mako Naval Station. He has also held an important position at the front.

MINISTER KISHI'S PLAN APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

Chambers of Economic Conferences Will Be Created in Place of Existing Bodies

As a result of the discussions held by each bloc of the chambers of commerce and industry throughout the country, it was decided on Thursday by Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry to support the plan introduced by the Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi to the Chairman Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on September 28 for the creation of Chambers of Economic Conferences in place of the now existing chambers of commerce and industry, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

The paper continues to reveal that the committee recently formed for its reorganization met on Thursday, and after discussions were held as to the plan introduced by the Commerce and Industry Minister, a decision was reached whereby they will extend their full support to the Ministry in connection with the contemplated creation of the Chambers of Economic Conferences, with the exception, however, of a few passages of the prospectus of the Ministerial plan.

Incidentally it is expected that the officials concerned of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will proceed with the formalization of the Ministerial plan with special reference to the committeemen's desire for some modifications of thier original draft, and that a relevant bill will be introduced in the next session of the Imperial Diet for its approval.

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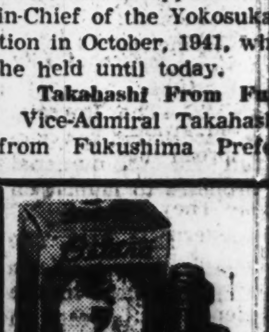

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PLAN TO BOLSTER SHIPPING SET-UP

(Continued From Page 1)

the Government. The statement indicated that the plan will be applicable to ports and harbors in Manchoukuo and China.

Longshoremen's Role

In a statement to the press Communications Minister Ken Terashima spoke of the importance of the role to be played by longshoremen in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. He said that a greater display of efficiency by dockhands means that the nation's merchantile fleet has been strengthened without cost.

His statement was in substance as follows:

"We are in greater need of shipping. This is natural. We have more materials to transport by sea as we achieve great results in the War of Greater East Asia. The Government is pushing the shipbuilding program and has in effect several other measures designed to increase the nation's power of transporting goods by sea. In view of the rate of which the work of reconstruction in the occupied regions is proceeding, it requires no special knowledge to see that the problem of ship bottoms will take on an acuter phase with the progress in the work of reconstructing the occupied regions.

"When the problem of shipping has been overcome, victory in the War of Greater East Asia will be a certainty.

"The decision of the Cabinet to bring about an increase in power of loading and unloading vessels in port represents another step toward completing the nation's wartime shipping structure. When the longshoremen have improved their standards of efficiency to the extent desired by the Government, the nation's wartime port and harbor structure will have been perfected.

50% Boost in Capacity

"Our plan is to increase stevedoring capacity by 50 per cent. We are aware of the difficulty of attaining this goal.

"But there are few problems which will not solve themselves if they are attacked by the nation in a body. I am sure that the problem of increasing stevedoring capacity will be placed on the road to solution if the longshoremen's unions take a keen interest in the display of a high degree of efficiency by the members. The longshoremen have a very large role to play in bringing the country through the current war. They can, so to speak, produce vessels without using visible materials. I hope that the nation's dockhands will unite to cooperate with the Government in the solution of the problem of ship bottoms which has a very vital bearing on the issue of the current war."

Shanghailanders to Fete

SHANGHAI—The local Japanese community will observe the week between December 4 to 10 as commemoration week of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Her Imperial Majesty Grants Donations To Six Leprosariums

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has been graciously pleased to make monetary donations to six private leprosariums, it was learned on Tuesday.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

fight against America and Britain.

Originally, the Yamato race is endowed with characteristic of being totalitarian. This nation can do well even without being led by a national movement. This is especially so with its conception of serving the State. The point at issue is how far the main objective of this movement can be carried through, as is embodied in a statement of Fumio Goto, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Viewed in this light, the utmost momentum should be laid on how to make the significance of the movement known to all groups under the control of the Association, street associations, neighborhood and village groups, all forming the foundation of the State.

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in his speech made on November 8 for the first time after a long silence said, "Behind me exists an excellent system that has ever been witnessed in the world. The Germans are a nation fighting for one principle of victory. In the midst of war we are building up an army of people, unknown to the experience of humanity." This is his reference to the system behind the guns. Japan differs from Germany in its national structure and system, but what Chancellor Hitler said can be taken as a real lesson.

WRITERS PAY HOMAGE

40 Participants in Asia Conference Visit Ise Grand Shrines

Forty men of letters, including 21 delegates from Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang who participated in the Greater East Asia Literary Conference held in Tokyo from November 3 to 5, paid homage before the Grand Shrines at Ise Monday afternoon.

Following their pilgrimage, the members of the party were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Mayor. Later, they stayed at the Taian Hotel.

The delegates entrained early Tuesday morning for Osaka where they were to take part in a lecture rally at the public auditorium in Nakanoshima Park before proceeding to Nara.

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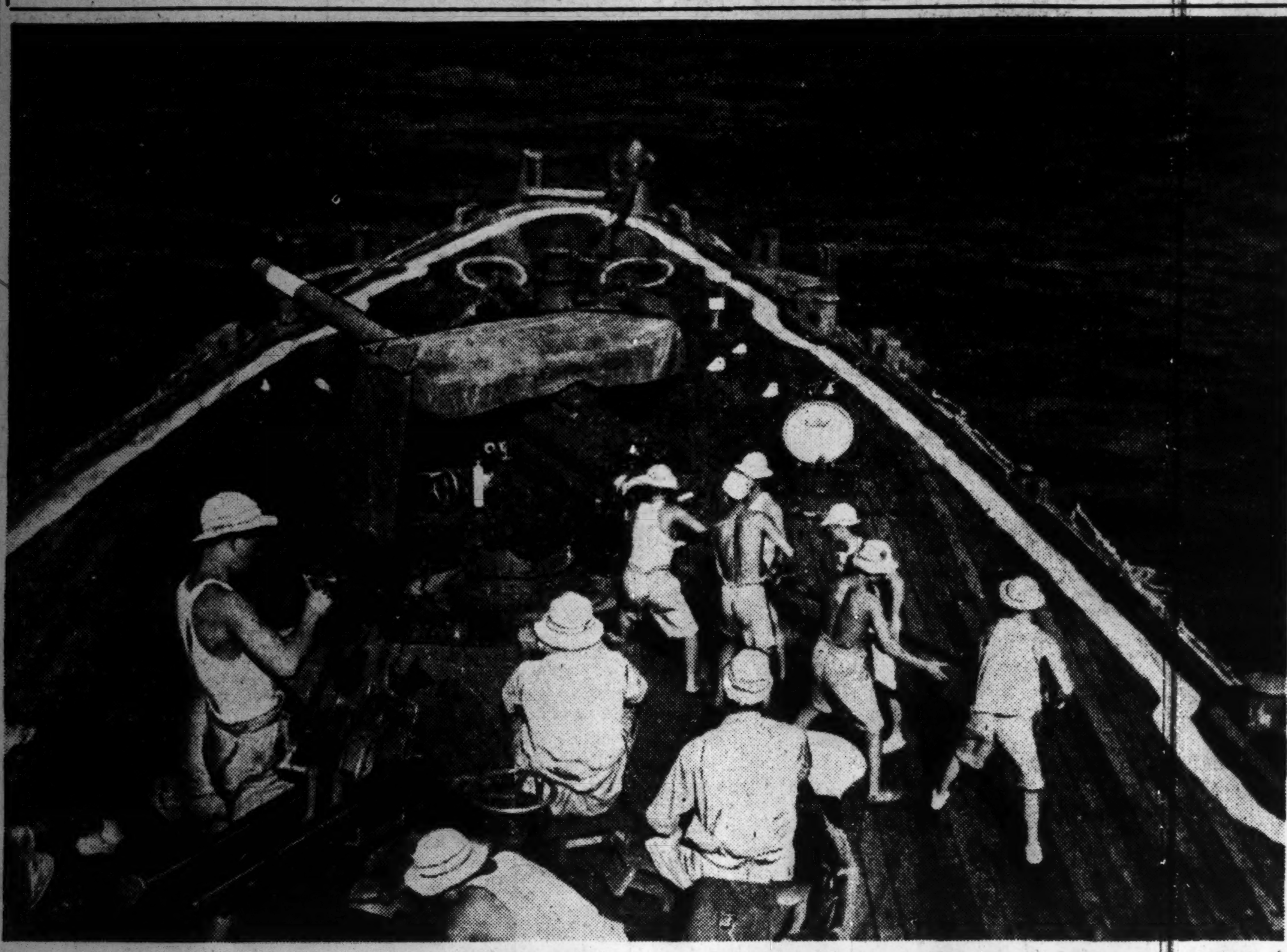

Japanese sailors on board a warship are shown carefully cleaning a gun to have it in shape ready for the next engagement with the enemy. With every shove of the ramrod, these Japanese stalwarts voice their determination to crush the enemy as they pray for a smash hit.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

SCIENTISTS BRAVE THE WILDS OF JAVA

Adventures of Japanese Veterinarians and Party In Unexplored Region Recounted

The exciting experiences of a party of 11 men who braved the jungle regions of the Ujong Krong district southwest of Java in order to explore the virgin territory is vividly recounted by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent who accompanied the party on their scientific expedition. The exploration corps, comprising members of the headquarters of the Japanese veterinarians in Java, was led by Veterinary Major Kenzo Kamisawa and included Lieutenant Ko Nambu, three soldiers, one Indonesian painter, three authorities on zoology and entomology, and an expert gunner.

The stirring account of their adventures, as narrated by the reporter, follows:

Leaving Batavia on October 16 and arriving at Labuan the following day, we boarded the Akashi Maru owned by the Java Coastal Fishery Investigation Institute.

Party Reaches Tamanja

On October 17, we sailed southward for 15 kilometers and reached Tamanja, where necessary preparations were made for the adventure. The people of this village were of the school of Javanese who had stubbornly adhered to their own primitive religion and had lived aloof from modern civilization. The Dutch, regarding them as cannibals, had let them have their way.

When we arrived, all the villagers greeted us warmly, and the head of the community kindly invited us to spend the night at his house.

About two o'clock in the morning, we were rudely awakened from our slumbers by the sound of groans presumably coming from beneath the house. Lieutenant Nambu immediately got up and said "Let's investigate."

After a brief period of sleuthing, we rushed into one of the houses and were shocked to find that the whole family of seven, the husband and wife and five children, were suffering from a bad attack of malaria fever.

Lieutenant Nambu lost no time in giving them quinine pills, which they swallowed with dubious expressions on their faces. After making some inquiries, we were surprised beyond words to learn that most of the villagers were malaria patients and that the hearing of groans was quite a common affair in the village.

At daybreak, Major Kamisawa mustered most of the villagers, briefly outlined the nature of malaria fever, and then gave them careful instructions on the adoption of proper preventive measures. Leaving them a supply of quinine pills, we left the village.

We resumed our voyage by sailing on the tranquil waters of the Strait of Sunda, where the bright sun gives the sea an orange hue.

Sailing southwest for some 60 kilometers, we detected many phosphorescent animalcules throwing their weird lights. Presently Handeran Island, some three kilometers away from the Ujong Krong district, came into sight, silhouetted in the dim starlit night.

Without any warning, the ship came to a sudden stop. She had struck a coral reef. With the impact of the collision, the Indonesian painter was thrown into the water. Prompt rescue work, however, saved him from being swallowed up by the angry waves and he was soon revived on board.

The task of refloating the grounded vessel consumed the greater part of five hours, following which we once again proceeded to our destination.

Landing on Handeran Island, we found it deserted except for a lone hut which was presumably built by some Dutch forestry officials. Stepping into a canoe, we swiftly paddled to Karon Point on the eastern coast of the district. The shores were covered with a mixed variety of shells which looked like large snowflakes.

Everywhere, sea birds of a greyish black color were seen making their nests, and the flapping of their wings sounded like the roaring of heavy bombing planes.

Large Footprints

Setting foot on shore, we proceeded to some dense shrubbery and discovered huge footprints on the muddy ground. The gunner shouted: "They are the prints of a rhinoceros," and held up his gun to be prepared for any emergency.

Following the footprints through the shrubbery and later through a mangrove forest, we came upon a wide plain. Discovering patches of tall grass which had been crushed by a heavy weight, we followed this clue and eventually found ourselves in a jungle.

Suddenly, fierce roars were heard. Major Kamisawa gave a shout, and Lieutenant Nambu and the gunner stepped forward ahead of us, itching fingers on the triggers of their guns.

A moment later, the sickly sweet smell of blood attacked our nostrils. One of the coolies shouted "Tiger! Tiger!" There, some 30 meters ahead of us, we saw a most horrible scene. A rhinoceros was lying in a pool of blood, with a ferocious tiger panting nearby.

The gunner immediately took aim and fired. The first shot went astray, for the tiger sprang up and charged to attack us. The second shot, however, held him back. Suddenly, he seized his prey in his mouth and began to retreat. Shot after shot was fired at the fleeing tiger, but being protected by the huge body of the rhinoceros, the tiger fled on.

Night began to fall, and as a wounded tiger is always a very dangerous adversary, we abandoned our attempt to retrieve the carcass of the rhinoceros.

The following morning, we took a northern course. Coming upon a plain, we found the place covered with grass as well as the footprints of rhinoceros, bantams, tigers, and wild deer.

A Prize Catch

While we were having breakfast alongside a narrow stream, the entomologist returned from a stroll shouting with joy. Out of his pocket, he produced a frog. It resembled a toad, but was covered with silvery hair.

The jubilant scientist remarked "This is a type of frog which actually lives on grass. It is certainly a new discovery." Greatly pleased with this catch, we crossed the stream.

Presently, a large flock of peacocks proudly spreading their beautiful feathers fanwise greeted us. For a moment, we froze in our tracks, so awed were we by the grand sight. Two or three shots fired, however, immediately scattered the birds. It was definitely not our intention to disturb the peaceful scene, but two or three of the birds were needed as specimens for study. As it is commonly said that bantams follow peacocks wherever they go, we proceeded further into the jungle.

(To Be Continued)

SCIENTISTS TO SEE ECLIPSE

Preparations Made for Observation In Hokkaido Next Year

A party of prominent Japanese scientists have been organized to observe the total solar eclipse which will occur at Kushiro, Hokkaido, at 7:51 a.m., on February 5, 1943, according to Domei.

The party includes Professors Tatehiko Matsukuma, Saemontaro Nakamura, Yutaka Uyeda of the Tohoku and Kyoto Imperial Universities, and Misao Hirayama of the Toyohara Terrestrial Magnetism Observatory.

Elaborate scientific preparations are being made for accurate observation at several points in Hokkaido. Special study will be made in the special observation of corona and solar prominence, atomic gravitation, terrestrial magnetism, terrestrial and atmospheric electricity.

Japanese Population Upped

SHANGHAI—The latest census statistics released by the Central China Japanese Police Bureau revealed that the Japanese population in the areas under the jurisdiction of the bureau numbered 157,894 on September 1 this year comprising 62,937 households and representing an increase of 13,699 persons since the same date last year.

True Conception of Modern Science Seen Requisite for Ideological War

Japan Must Pursue Scientific Research in Accordance With Yamato Spirit, National Polity to Rid East Asia of Anglo-American Influence

(Continued From Yesterday)

Also we can use our splendid scientific development, as governed by the fundamental idea, in applying it to other national needs such as elemental disasters and enemy air raids. We must be fully prepared to meet storms, floods, earthquakes, forest fires, and enemy air raids. No matter how we may be proud of our skill in building construction, civil engineering, and otherwise unless we are prepared against emergencies, we cannot expect to cope with them properly. It is for us to lead it to function in the most practical way, compatible with our national spirit.

As such, the fundamental idea is founded upon our national polity and statesmanship, yet its requirements are not limited to them alone but embraces all those who are concerned with science. Unless it be not so the whole field of science in its organic relationships can hardly be expected to develop in the right direction in consonance with the requirements of our national polity. Some readers, however, might think that it is unreasonable to expect such a lofty intention from everybody concerned with science.

This, however, is out of the question. For it is demanded in this emergency of all those who are connected with science to think of and work for with such a lofty intention as devout Japanese subjects. Where one holds a right perspective on the nation and on life itself, and is determined to live up to it, this comes to him without seeking. If his aim is lofty, it will become clear to him as to what theory should be investigated and what technique pursued and put into effect. When this is accomplished, all difficulties confronting him will be dispelled. This is what we seek to bring out under one solid aim and rightly directed, as control of the Japanese spirit.

Lastly we will treat science as relating to our ideological campaign. From what we have so far discussed, it becomes clear that the question of science simmers down to the subject of our ideological war. We have now realized that unless science is pursued imbued with the Yamato spirit, as founded upon the lofty aim of our national polity, our science will not make proper headway to surge ahead of the other nations of the world. If scientific research overlooks or mistakes this cardinal truth, it will surely fall into the category of running after trivial and immediate gains, which will bring untold harm to the nation, which is carrying on an epochal conflict.

The reaon why such a simple explanation is so hard to be grasped by all concerned with science is because they are dazzled by the external glitter of modern science. The tendency of our scientists is their tardiness to make a distinction between the healthy, beneficial essence of science and the modern trends of Western thoughts. In Occidental thoughts surrounding science the following features are observable: their scientific knowledge is one thing while their scientific deed is another; science is divorced from the thought of the nation and life; universal abstract pursuit is considered to be the ideal of scientific learning; scientific attainment is the objective, and analytical research and logical arrangement are the important things to be sought after.

Difference Outlined

There are not few even in our country who mistake these for true science. But there is quite a difference between the scientific knowledge that scientists seek and the methods they employ for the sake of compiling books and theses. One is a living science while the other is for generalization and symmetry. While one is a coordination of knowledge and deed founded upon the great national polity, the other is trash incapable of any healthy, lasting growth.

Unless this point is clearly understood, one is apt to hold a false belief. As was already fully explained, he mistakes the thought arising from liberalism or internationalism for that of objective, universal, and scientific; the attitude of a critic and bystander for that of imperial, objective, and scientific; and the vulgar rationalism conceived of materialism and expediency for a true scientific method. Vain is he, but there are not a few of his kind in existence, who are all victims of modern thought.

We are then endeavoring to clean up the cause of this disease, the modern thought, in which is apparently included all the pernicious ideas pertaining to our social conditions. But fortunately we have the traditional national spirit born of our national polity, the like of which is observable nowhere else in the world, and it is a strong point in our national defense. When our scientists wake up and come to lay hold on this national spirit in all its purity and wholesomeness, there will be nothing to the eradicating of this ill cause.

Then we are well aware that the ringleaders who spread this modern thought all over the world are the Anglo-Americans. They propagated this unhealthy modern thought behind the thin veil of humanitarianism accompanied with the gorgeous products of scientific civilization. While others fell for it, mesmerized by their wily tricks, those poor victims came pretty near to losing their souls, if some have not already lost them. Unconsciously inured to their hard lot, they even came to forget their racial tradition and history, while the Anglo-Americans went ahead with their scheme to control them. The best examples are the Indians and Filipinos. How pernicious and penetrating was the ideological invasion of America and Britain is now everybody's knowledge.

With the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript which signified the dawn of a new epoch, we are driving out the Anglo-American ideological influence from these parts with our ideological campaign. Now that we are steeped with a fervent patriotism, characteristic of the Japanese spirit, we are committed to eradicate their ideology, our determination being envisaged in both our outlook and deeds. However, we must guard against only getting rid of it on the surface, we must dig it out from the roots, otherwise there will be a second or third budding of their nefarious ideology.

For Nation's Cause

Particularly in the field of science, it is incumbent upon us to elevate our scientific thought to the high level of coordinating our knowledge and deeds and our ideas both spiritually and materially, transcending the mere modern idea of scientific pursuit. Last but not the least in importance is the constant endeavor on our part to reduce the idea to the great principle of our national polity.

When the people are bent on this endeavor, our science will become a powerful weapon in our campaign for the setting of a New Order in East Asia. Should we be tardy in this endeavor, however, even if our science makes a great contribution toward the execution of our national polity, it would not escape from the odium of apprehension that it might be a hotbed for the Anglo-Americans' vicious ideological influence.

FALL BASEBALL TOURNEY SLATED FOR NISEI NINES

Will Vie for Sawada Trophy At Meiji Preparatory Department Ground

The fall baseball tournament sponsored by the Nisei Rengo-kai, and participated by five leading Nisei nines of Tokyo, will be held next Sunday at the Meiji University preparatory department field from 8:45 a.m. sharp.

The five teams, including the defending summer champion, Mizuho Gakuin, will vie for the championship cup donated by Mrs. Renzo Sawada, adviser to the Rengo-kai.

The Field Day Chairman, Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University, has announced that following the opening ceremony at 8:45, the contending teams will draw lots for pairings.

Battling to dethrone the champion will be the following four teams: Sigma Nu of Meiji University, Keio University Nisei, Waseda University Nisei and the Rengo-kai-nine.

With reports that all nines have bolstered their squad with new men, the tournament is expected to be a hard-fought one producing some outstanding baseball. Mizuho Gakuin gunning for a repeat have undergone several hard practices in anticipation of stiff competition.

Besides the championship cup, the tournament officials have announced the following individual prizes to be awarded. They are:

1—Most valuable player.
2—Three outstanding players.
3—Three best batters.
4—Best pitcher.
5—Participating players.

CHINA WRITER GIVES IMPRESSION OF TRIP

Amazed by Swift Transportation System Between Continent and Japan

Chou Hua-jen, representative from China to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, greatly impressed with the spirit and the great reserve strength of the Japanese people, described his impressions of Japan as follows in an article to the Yomiuri-Hochi on the eve of his recent arrival in Tokyo.

"This is the second time that I have visited Japan. To be able to travel from China to Japan in a single day's time is certainly an amazing testimony to the rapid development of communication facilities.

"I enjoyed the well-regulated life on the boat, and would say that the newly-built ships of the Toa Kaiun are not a bit inferior, if not superior, to the passenger ships plying the European route. Our party passed our time reading and in writing down the records of our journey, experiencing no inconvenience whatever.

"The members of our party, as well as the general public, had placed indescribably profound hopes and expectations on our eastward voyage, so that as we left Shanghai a grave sense of responsibility seemed to bear down on our hearts and minds. However, the sea was pleasant, the waves blue and the breeze light and caressing, and we found peace and comfort naturally taking possession of us. Our hearts became buoyant with anticipation as we visualized the preparations and the educational and cultural benefits of the conference of the literary men of Greater East Asia. Our hopes burned with ardent fervor for the close collaboration of the East Asian literary men in the establishment of a new life in the Eastern culture, created through joint efforts.

"The first thing that impressed me most strongly on landing in Japan, was that there was a difference between Japan and Shanghai, most likely due to the natural influence of the orderliness of the Japan's social organization. The general public are strictly observant of order. When I visited Japan some years ago, the wartime spirit had not clearly manifested itself, but I find conditions completely changed now, the whole life of the people have been brought under a wartime structure, forming, as it were, a total mobilization structure to the letter.

"Even those who were apparently unconcerned with the China Affair, have now fully come to recognize that in the War of Greater East Asia, we must fight for our total victory. With all the peoples of Greater East Asia united under one purpose for the readjustment of order, all resources and man-power must be thrown in for the liberation of East Asia.

"Japan must liberate and lead the races of East Asia. The greatness of the responsibility and the efforts required for the realization of its aims are probably reflected in the progressiveness and seriousness of the Japanese leaders and the people. As long as this progressiveness and seriousness exists, the acquitition of a decisive victory is certain. We are deeply impressed upon observing the spirit of sacrifice for the sake of East Asia.

"Unzen is beautiful and so is Nagasaki, but what struck me most forcibly was the ardor and strength emanating from the seriousness of the people. These are my first impressions of Japan."

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WORKS OF WRITER OF GHOSTS TRACED

Best Exponent of Ghost Story Writing Was Kyoka Izumi

WAS A PROSE POET

Every country in the world has its ghost stories and its ghost story writers. In the prolific abundance of its stories of the supernatural, Japan is second to none. The greatest ghost story writer during the past half-century in Japan was Kyoka Izumi, whose imagination has thrilled, and whose literary style has charmed, the whole nation.

Though labeled a novelist, a disciple of the great Koyo Ozaki (1866-1903) of the Meiji Era, Kyoka was temperamentally a poet. The contents of books he wrote which total about 70, are indeed prose poems with mysterious themes. His stories have invariably an atmosphere very remote from the humdrum life of the present days. Not that they are set in feudal times but everything Kyoka wrote about, even if it were a trivial incident on a Tokyo street, were a supernatural and mysterious tinge.

Born in 1873 in the city of Kanazawa in North Japan, Kyoka chose as his master Koyo, who wrote the immortal love story of Omiya and Kanichi, when he came to Tokyo at the age of 17. A number of short stories he wrote in the subsequent few years under the tutelage of his master won for him a considerable fame. His favorite themes were passionate loves in which the protagonists usually commit double suicide, unable to get married happily because of the shackles of convention. Embodying the Browning philosophy of Love Is Best, Kyoka's early stories were welcomed as idealistic by the younger generation.

Long Novel

His position as a writer was firmly established by a long novel "Teriha Kyogen," which appeared serially in the Yomiuri Shimbun in 1896. It treated a boy's calf love which ends in a tragedy. According to the author, he was inspired to write it after reading Hans Andersen's Improvisatore. In fact, its atmosphere is as sweet as the Danish novel, which exercised considerable influence on the writers of the later Meiji and Taisho Eras.

This was followed shortly by "Tatsumi Kodan" and "Tsuya Monogatari," both stories set in Tokyo gay quarters and in which love triumphs over everything. Both have been staged by leading Shimpa (new school) actors with great success in Tokyo.

"Yushima Mode," another long novel which appeared in 1900, proved the most acclaimed of Kyoka's love tales. It treated triangular relations which develop between a proud, educated wife, her literary-minded husband and an ignorant woman. The story ends in a happy dispatch of the last two. Kyoka, who was already writing when literature was not yet considered a respected way of making a living, is said to have had a profound dislike for the rich and socially influential class. His sympathy was always for women in gay quarters, despised and made playthings of the rich.

Women of Beauty

All the above mentioned romances have nearly been forgotten by the average reader today. Their elaborate style, reminiscent of the author's master Koyo, makes them a little difficult to approach. They were, however, the highest achievements of Japanese romanticism which flourished around 1900, together with geisha novels of Kafu Nagai.

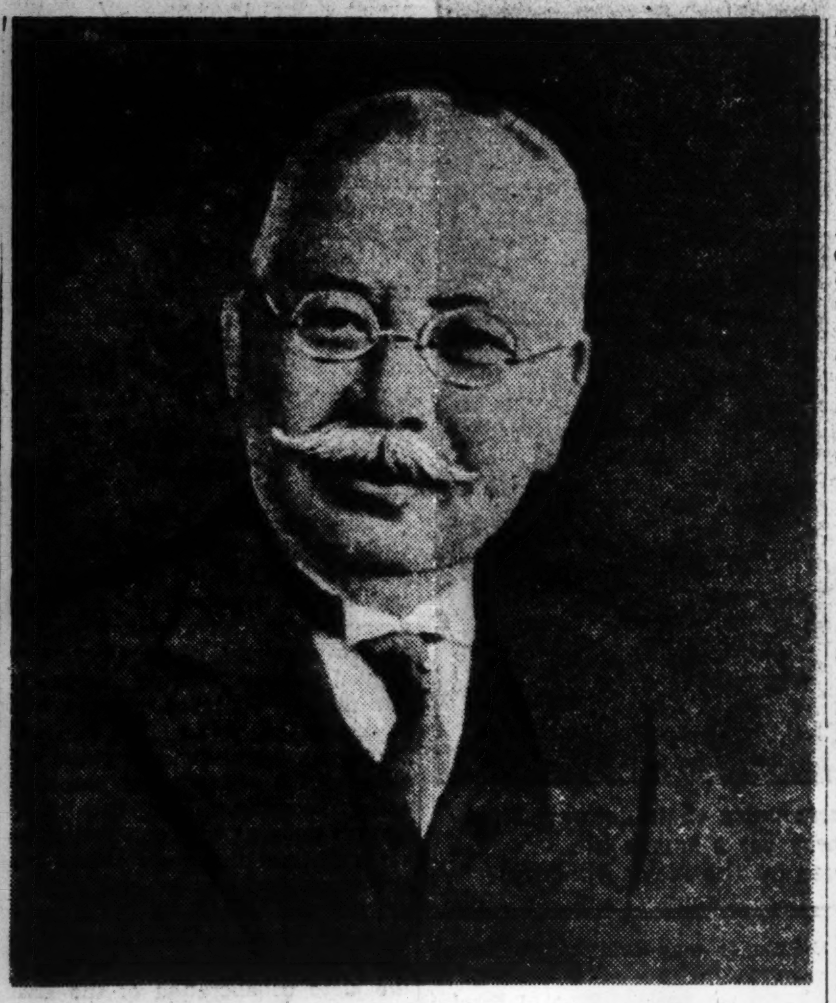
In all his stories, Kyoka presented women of exceeding beauty. His eternal feminine was embodied in the heroine of "Koya Hijiri" (A Saint of Mt. Koya), his most well-known ghost story, distorted in a weird way. The short story is set in a very out-of-the-way place along a valley somewhere in the mountain range now called the Japan Alps. The time is middle Meiji.

A young Buddhist priest, during a pilgrimage in the region, begs a night's lodging at the door of a hut. The person who answered his call is a beautiful woman who lives there with a pygmy who is as grotesque as she is beautiful. When the priest takes a bath in the stream by the house, before going to bed, the mysterious woman also bathes near him. Fascinated by her naked beauty, the priest is on the verge of falling a victim of love. If he became her lover, as the woman wished him to be, he would have been changed into a monkey, a toad, or some other lowly animal by her after she had toyed with him a while, for the woman is in reality a vampire. But being a great priest, he resists the temptation and leaves the place which is alive with various ugly creatures such as toads, which were formerly men who fell under the charm of the Gorgon-like creature.

After this masterpiece was written in 1900, Kyoka was responsible for a number of other ghost stories. Their themes and masterly execution remind one of Prosper Merimee's contes such as "Venus de Milo." Kyoka's last work published was also a ghost story which appeared in the Chuo Koron magazine.

Big Men of Science

Dr. JOKICHI TAKAMINE



Not a few Japanese scientists are known internationally for their scientific accomplishments, but those who lived in a Western community and intimately associated with the members of that community on equal footing, enjoying their consideration and respect as distinguished men in the realm of science, are few in number. Two Japanese scientists, however, may be named who gained an international reputation, socially and academically in the foreign country in which they lived, and they are the late Dr Jokichi Takamine, discoverer of adrenalin, and the late Dr. Hideo Noguchi.

Considered from the viewpoint of Japan's national prestige, what they accomplished in the world of science is just as important as the victory the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo scored in the battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

Dr. Takamine's scientific achievements are varied and important, but the most important of them all is the discovery of adrenalin. It was because of this discovery that the Imperial Academy of Japan honored him by granting him the highest prize. By his invention of takadiastase, his name has become known even to children in foreign countries.

Scientific Temperament

Born on November 3, 1854, as the first son of Seiichi Takamine, a physician of high reputation in the Kanazawa clan, he inherited much of his father's scientific temperament. Seiichi learned medical science and the Chinese classics from his father. Later he went to Kyoto and learned the Dutch language and Western medical science from eminent Japanese scholars in that city. As a medical scientist with a knowledge of Western chemistry, he rendered a great service to the Kanazawa clan by contributing to the manufacture of arms and ammunition. He invented a new method of manufacturing nitre and invented a percussion cap of his own design. The Kanazawa clan was greatly benefitted by these and other inventions he made.

His first son, Jokichi Takamine, inherited much of his scientific proclivity. In July, 1865, when the Kanazawa clan sent a party of 10 intelligent young men to Nagasaki, city from which Western culture and civilization was penetrating into Japan, to receive Western learning, young Takamine, aged 12, was a member of the party.

The boy was very anxious to receive Western education, and he with another member of the party stayed at the official residence of the Portuguese Consul to learn Portuguese. Later he studied English from the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, Dutch Christian missionary, and others. While he was at the home of the Portuguese consul, he attracted the attention of the consul and other members of his household because he always wore a sword and would not part with it even while he was cleaning a room or making bed and made it a point of honor to wear it always as becoming a son of a samurai.

Education

In 1868, young Takamine went to Kyoto and entered a private Japanese school to receive education on Western military science and language. In those days, the antiforeign sentiment ran high in that city and teachers and students of Western learning were constantly beset with the danger of being attacked.

In spite of this fact, the young man, courageous and enthusiastic as he was, made serious efforts to acquire Western learning and made rapid progress.

In the same year, he moved to Osaka and the following year he entered the Osaka Medical School with the intention of succeeding his father's profession. During the course of study at this school, he found chemistry particularly interesting. Out of his anxiety to know more about it, he often frequented a school of chemistry to hear lectures on the subject. Later he learned chemical analysis under a German educator by the name of H. Ritter. So interested and enthusiastic was he in studying this branch of science that he finally gave up his original plan to become a doctor and decided to work out his destiny as a chemist. Accordingly he came to Tokyo and entered the applied chemistry department of the Kobu Daigaku (a school of science). At this school, he proved himself to be an excellent scholar and became popular among his fellow students because of his high standing in the class. In 1879, he graduated from the institution with honor.

Balloon Maker

One of the interesting episodes, which marked his career at this school, was his attempt at making a balloon to be used by the Imperial Army during the civil war of 1877, showing that he was a young man of many ideas. In the course of the civil war, the War Ministry had considerable difficulty in establishing contact with the expeditionary forces of the Imperial Army which was defending Kumamoto castle in Higo.

The first reinforcement arrived to relieve the beleaguered expeditionary forces, which were apparently in a desperate situation in its defense of the castle due to shortage of provisions, but it could not break through the lines of the powerful rebel forces. Under the circumstances, the authorities of the ministry after deliberating on various plans finally decided to establish communication with the expeditionary forces by means of balloons and ordered the school of science to make one on trial.

Young Takamine with a number of his class-mates was charged with the task of making a balloon on trial. None of his friends took the matter seriously, believing that the school was being ridiculed, but he had a bright idea of his own in making one. He had a big ballon made of paper by a lantern manufacturer. When all was ready, he had it inflated with hydrogen gas to float it in the air. The outcome was quite satisfactory, and those who ridiculed the idea of making a balloon for military purposes began to take a serious interest in this innovation.

A plan was being pushed to manufacture a regular balloon after this model, when the project was suddenly called off because the expeditionary forces were relieved consequent on the steady arrival of powerful reinforcements from various sections of the country.

In England

In 1880, Dr. Takamine was sent to England to study industrial and electrical applied chemistry. He arrived in London on March 23, and after staying in that city for 18 days, he went to Glasgow and studied at Glasgow and Undersonian Universities for three years. During the summer vacation, he visited many factories at Newcastle, Liverpool and Manchester and observed and studied various methods of manufacturing soda, artificial fertilizers and so forth at the actual scenes of manufacture.

When he returned from England, many of his friends advised him to work for some manufacturing firm to encourage the manufacturing industry in order to stave off the rapidly increasing import from Western countries, but he declined to accept the suggestions because he had his own idea about the matter. He believed that Japan should employ foreign experts if it was necessary to encourage the manufacturing industry. What he wanted was to give full play to his ability as a technical expert, devoting the knowledge he acquired in Western countries to the development of genuinely Japanese industry and to usher in a new epoch of industrial activity. From this consideration, he wished to gain full information on all aspects of the actual industrial conditions in this country.

In 1883, therefore, Dr. Takamine identified himself with the Industry Encouragement Section of the Industrial Affairs Bureau of the now defunct Agricultural and Commercial Ministry. As an official of the section he started investigations on Japanese paper, indigo and sake (Japanese wine) manufacturing industries. For this purpose, he travelled far and wide to observe and investigate into the actual conditions of these industries and others from the academic viewpoint.

The following year, an industrial world exposition was held in New Orleans, U.S.A., and Dr. Takamine was appointed by the government as a member of the Japanese delegation to the function. This appointment proved to be an epoch making event, having led him to an important turning point of his life.

Phosphate of Lime

While attending the exposition, Dr. Takamine observed with special interest the ores of phosphate of lime, which were uninteresting exhibits and overlooked by the average visitor. His interest in the exhibits was due to the fact that he had some experience in manufacturing phosphate fertilizers while he was in England as a student of chemistry. The scientist was a far-sighted man and was already conscious that the manufacture of artificial fertilizers was bound to become a serious problem for Japan as an agricultural nation. He, therefore, personally went to the state of Carolina, by which the ores were exhibited, and visited Charleston and its neighborhood, from which the lime was produced and carefully investigated the method of mining and manufacture of the lime.

On that occasion, Dr. Takamine bought some phosphate fertilizers and brought them back to Japan for distribution among farmers for experimental purposes. This was the first time that artificial fertilizers were imported into Japan. The article was still unknown to the Japanese and many persons ridiculed the idea of increasing agricultural products by using artificial fertilizers. By the aid of the Agriculture Encouragement Section of the ministry, however, he succeeded in inducing a number of intelligent farmers to use the imported fertilizers as an experiment and to report the outcome to the section.

The reports came rather late, but they told of the excellent results due to the artificial fertilizers. The Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who read the reports took special interest in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers as a measure to increase farm products. This was the beginning of the movement for encouraging the artificial fertilizers manufacturing industry. Dr. Takamine was sent to Europe and America by the ministry in March, 1887, to make an investigation of the fertilizer manufacturing plants and to purchase necessary machineries and apparatus for starting the fertilizer manufacturing industry.

Romance

While Dr. Takamine was in New Orleans as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Industrial World Exposition, he made many American friends. He became acquainted with one Mr. Hitch, an owner of a cotton plantation, and when he was invited to his home, he met Caroline Hitch, a pretty daughter of the cotton grower. Since that time, he frequented the Hitch family often and he and Caroline finally fell in love with each other. When the exposition was over, Dr. Takamine had to return to Japan. Under the circumstance, the young couple parted with each other, promising to meet again as early as possible, and kept on weaving a romance.

Three years had elapsed when Dr. Takamine revisited the United States on his mission to investigate the fertilizer manufacturing industry. On his way home to Japan, he went to New Orleans, where his sweetheart and her parents had been waiting, and there the young couple were married and the two started for Japan on their honeymoon. It will be seen that the scientist lived a happy home life with his faithful American wife, to whom he owed a very great deal for his success in life. This was particularly true when he met a series of misfortunes a few years later while they were living in a town near Chicago.

Dr. Takamine arrived in Japan with his America wife and became engaged in all kinds of activities such as establishing a commercial fertilizer manufacturing firm, making researches on indigo, improving the method of brewing Japanese wine, inventing deodorizers and proof solutions and so forth. By such undertakings, he demonstrated himself as a scientist and businessman of sterling genius.

Dr. Takamine's method of brewing liquor happened to lead him to the beginning of his success in life. On the occasion of his previous visit to the United States, he obtained an American patent on this method. One day, he received a long telegraph message from his wife's father, urging him to come to America immediately because a large American whiskey brewery decided to adopt his method of brewing.

Back in America

The news was an inspiring one, but he was in a quandary. As a matter of fact, he just succeeded in establishing a fertilizer company and he was in a position of responsibility to steer the new firm and make it a successful enterprise. A man with a keen sense of responsibility as he was, he was reluctant to leave Japan, but at the same time he felt he had to go to the United States to demonstrate his patented method to the American people.

Under the circumstances, he consulted with the late Baron Takashi Masuda of the Mitsui firm and the late Count Eiichi Shibusawa, one of the foremost financiers of Japan, seeking their advice for his future move. The two men, who were the outstanding figures in the business and financial world of modern Japan, immediately approved his going to America on the ground that the adoption by the noted American brewer of the new method invented by a Japanese would go a long way in extending Japan's national prestige and that he had a rare opportunity to render a great service to the Japanese Nation. Encouraged by this suggestion, Dr. Takamine with his wife and two children started for the United States in 1890.

The outcome of the first experiment the scientist conducted at the Hynichs Brewery in Chicago was excellent and quite satisfactory to the brewers concerned. All the American breweries used malt as yeast for brewing liquor but barley was expensive and the reducing cost was naturally very high. Dr. Takamine used Japanese yeast and corn as materials, making the producing cost incomparably lower.

As the result of this successful experiment, the American Whiskey Trust, which produced eight or nine per cent of the whiskey consumed in the United States, with its great brewery plants in a district some 110 miles from Chicago, adopted Dr. Takamine's method, asking him to gradually increase the amount of production. At first, the scientist encountered all kinds of accidents and difficulties, but he was not a kind of man to be discouraged by such mishaps. After serious efforts, he gradually overcame the difficulties and succeeded in setting the plant on a smoothly operative basis. At first, he started the brewing with 25 or 30 bushels of corn a day and gradually increased the quantity until after a period of three years it reached the 25,000 mark. He thus attained the object for which he had come to the United States.

Misfortunes

In the midst of this success, however, the scientist was overtaken by a series of grave misfortunes. Other American brewers and manufacturers of malt, who made light of Dr. Takamine's brewing method, began to be alarmed by his signal success and started to instigate their brewery operatives, insinuating that they were bound to lose their job if the Takamine method should succeed. As the result of this campaign, the brewery operatives became restless and started an agitation against the scientist until his friends warned him to guard himself against possible violence.

Under the circumstances, he launched a counter-campaign through the management of the Whiskey Trust, declaring that his plant needed many operatives in the future for the manufacture of the Takamine yeast and that he intended to employ many malt manufacturing operatives who were more efficient in their work than ordinary workers who knew nothing of the brewery work. This counter-campaign disarmed the agitators, but it by no means set the capitalists at ease.

One night a fire broke out from the American Whiskey Trust plant and the entire equipment was razed down to the ground in several hours. Some believed that the incident was of an incendiary origin instigated by malt manufacturers and others alleged that it was Dr. Takamine himself that set the plant on fire to conceal his failure in his undertaking. The incident was a blow to him, but he braced up himself with a determination to prove himself equal to the situation. He met his capitalists and finally persuaded them to reestablish the plant, with the result that the entire equipment was restored to its former condition within about six months.

Dissolution

The new plant was running smoothly and Dr. Takamine was at the height of his success when he was overtaken by another misfortune when the capitalists interested in the Whiskey Trust came to a disagreement among themselves. The difficulty was that more than half of the stock holders of the trust were manufacturers of malt, whose interests conflicted with the brewery operated according to the Takamine method. By that time, more than half of the plant of the American Whiskey Trust was operated under the Takamine method. The upshot of the dispute was that a general meeting was called and the stock holders voted for the dissolution of the American Whiskey Trust.

It was about that time that the scientist fell victim of liver trouble. His pain became so acute that he could not eat for many days. As time went on, his condition grew worse and the doctor announced that the patient was in a critical state. He passed a verdict that Dr. Takamine had to be taken to Chicago and operated on by an able specialist, but that the patient might not be able to stand the effect of transportation to that city. Mrs. Takamine, who had been attending her husband day and night at his bedside was confronted with a difficult situation. After careful deliberation, however, she finally decided to take the alternative of taking him to Chicago for an operation.

Mrs. Takamine made a special arrangement with the railway people to have a train stopped at a point nearest to her home and succeeded in having her husband conveyed to Chicago without any serious mishap. The train arrived at the city at night, and the patient was rushed to the hospital engaged for him. It was midnight when the scientist arrived at the hospital, but he was operated on immediately by the doctor on duty. Fortunately, the result of the operation was excellent, and the patient rapidly recovered his health until he was able to leave the hospital in about two months.

Prolific Inventor

Dr. Takamine made many inventions and discoveries, and he had more than 10 American patents on the inventions relating to his method of liquor brewing. His invention for extracting glycerine from old rollers of printing presses is very important. A considerable amount of glycerine was used in the United States for manufacturing rollers, but the article was costly and an American manufacturer of printing apparatus asked him to invent a substitute for it. As the result of research, Dr. Takamine succeeded in reducing glycerine from used rollers.

Dr. Takamine's most important discovery is adrenaline. One of the greatest problems among chemistrobiologists was how to obtain absolutely pure hormone from the ductless glands. Many able scientists in all Western countries were engaged in researches on this subject.

The rise in the blood pressure of a suprarenal body, one of the ductless glands, was known comparatively early, and the extract of suprarenal body was used as a remedy for it as well as many other ailments. But this extract was easily subject to deterioration. What was more, it contained extraneous matters, with the result that its physiological effect was not constant. As it also contained a certain amount of albuminous matter, it was also liable to cause asthma, eczema, nettle-rash and the like. In order to do away with such defects, it was necessary for scientists to find ways and means to extract the pure hormone from suprarenal body.

Dr. Takamine was not to be caught napping in his laboratory in New York. He was making very serious efforts with the collaboration of his Japanese assistant in an effort to solve the mystery of nature until finally he succeeded in his attempt.

Discovery

One afternoon, he worked in his laboratory until dusk and went home all tired and weary. On the following morning, he appeared at his research room and inspected the solution in a vessel he had prepared on the previous day. To his amazement, he found at the bottom of the vessel a sort of crystallized sediment, for which he had been working for months and had many a sleepless night in the thought of it. It was adrenaline of suprarenal body! The material was duly turned over to the biological laboratory of Parke Davis and was recognized for its effective biological action on the suprarenal body.

Dr. Takamine gave a lecture at the medical department of the John Hopkins University on his academic theory which led him to the discovery of adrenaline. His treatise on the same subject was published to the world at large through the press organ of the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical School.

By this discovery, the scientist rendered a very great service to Japan and other colored races. The colored races had been looked down upon by white races as inferior and were despised for it. By his scientific achievement, he dispelled to a great extent the white prejudice of their inferiority complex against the colored races.

Dr. Takamine enjoyed a great influence as one of the foremost Japanese scientists and played an important part in stimulating the Japanese-American goodwill. In New York, he established the Japanese Club as the social center of leading Japanese residents in that city. He made his home at Riverside Drive in New York a social center of prominent Japanese and Americans interested in friendly relations between the two countries and thus he rendered no small service in smoothing up the situation whenever the relation between them was strained. In this sense, the scientist was something like a private Japanese ambassador.

Hand Formation Shows Right Way A Man Must Act

"Look at the structure of the human body. The hand faces its owner and is so made as to be convenient for pulling things in, but it also stretches outwards and may be used for pushing them out. This fact shows the way of men and how a man ought to act. In contrast to the human hand, the forepaws of a beast are so made as to be good for taking things in only. In contrast to a beast, a man has a way of pushing things out for the benefit of other people. When, in spite of this, a man always strives to pull things in for his own benefit and forgets to push them out for the benefit of other people, he is not a man in the true sense of the word, in other words, is no better than a beast. Isn't it shameful for a man?" (Sontoku Ninomiya)

This One Word

In this one word
Lies essence of the everlasting
Truth,
Truth behind Scripture,
Truth deeper than inspired teacher's song,
Truth brighter than all holy
men's most ardent vision:—
"Seek God, take refuge safe in
him,
Cleave to his love and praise his
name, with all thy heart."
(Tukaram, Indian Poet)

My Boat Is Small

My boat is very small,
Heavily laden with stones:
The waves run high around,
The stream is wide, and very
swift:
The tempests smite my boat,
Dark rain clouds fill the sky:
Take thou the helm, my God,
Oh let thy mercy steer her on,
And bring her to the farther
shore in peace.
(Giridar, Indian Poet,
17th Century)

The Willow Buds

A wintry atmosphere still envelops
And snow falls fast upon deep
mountains;
But the willow trees beside the
rivulet
Running along my abode have
begun to bud.

PATENT MEDICINES POPULAR IN NIPPON

Almost Every Man Carries Favorite Jintan in Vest Pocket

RAPID PROGRESS TRACED

The average Japanese on the street, as compared with the average citizen of the rest of the world, is ultra-medicine-minded. For proof, look at the amount of patent medicine advertisements in the papers. They announce in bold type new discoveries that claim to cure almost anything from a simple headache to complex nervous ailments.

Almost every Japanese, if he is a city dweller, carries his favorite tablets inside his vest pocket. He swallows them everywhere—in the streets, in the office, and sometimes on the train or bus. If there is nothing wrong with him, he is likely to have a packet of Jintan hidden inside his pocket book. This seems to be good for lots of things—headache, hang-over, indigestion, stomach trouble, etc.

But the real fad for medicine did not get started until some years ago. It was the discovery by Dr. Umetaro Suzuki of vitamin B that started the whole thing going. As the people became medicine conscious, the Japanese medicine industry picked up rapidly.

Dr. Suzuki named his discovery Oryzanine, for he found it in unpolished rice. That was in 1911. Unfortunately the scientific world has not really given him due credit, for his announcement was more or less kept at home.

Then came the discovery of adrenalin by the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine in America. All of a sudden the Japanese fame as medical researchers spread far and wide and the Japanese themselves began to take more interest in medicine.

Taking advantage of the situation patent medicine people began to put out a large-scale output of dried yeast tablets and cod-liver oil pills as body builders.

Sulfanilamide is the new medicine hailed the world over as the greatest contribution to medicine since the discovery of salvarsan. Almost every morning when one opens a metropolitan paper, he finds big display ads informing him of a new compound especially for streptococcic meningitis, childbed fever, gonorrhea, and particularly effective against all the hemolytic streptococcus infections including blood poisoning and erysipelas.

Over 100 Brands

There must be no less than a hundred brands, now on the market under various trade names, according to Teizo Shiobara, vice-president of the Sankyo Drug Manufacturing Company. It all started about two years ago when red prontosil which is nothing but sulfanilamide was introduced here by a German chemical firm. It worked miracles. And the Japanese quick to adapt any new inventions were soon producing sulfanilamide in sufficient quantities to meet the public demand. Not to infringe on the patent held by the German firm, the Japanese are said to be manufacturing white prontosil which works quite as effectively.

Mr. Shiobara sees a revival in the science of chemotherapy in the invention of sulfanilamide drugs. Chemotherapy by obvious definition means the treatment of illness with chemical substances and in the widest sense could cover absolutely all medication. It would include insulin for diabetes and aspirin for fevers; synthetic vitamins for the deficiency diseases like beriberi, scurvy, rickets, and pellagra; and hormones for glandular disorders—in short, the use of a drug that will kill or cripple the invading germ, without killing or crippling the patient.

The story of chemotherapy had its beginning a number of years back with that brilliant German researcher named Paul Ehrlich. There must be some medicine, said Ehrlich, which will kill microbes inside the man's body without killing the man himself. His discovery of salvarsan, the anti-syphilis drug, set the whole thing in motion. Everywhere scientists began looking for similar substances which would work on other bacteria but more than 20 years passed before another researcher met with any outstanding success.

Domagk Succeeds

Then in Elberfeld, Germany, Gerhardt Domagk found the magic stuff from which sufanilamide is derived. This is the new drug that murders the murderous streptococci, causers of streptococci meningitis, childbed fever, and erysipelas. Researchers tried it on other things and thus opened up a new field.

From the time that sulfanilamide was given to the world, experimenters have synthesized literally thousands of variation of the compound, in search of a substance that will work better or will attack infections against which sulfanilamide is impotent. Hence the so many brands on the markets.

SUPER STAPLE FIBER WILL BE MARKETED

Public Can Soon Buy Substitute Products Resembling Cotton And Wool in Quality

In view of the ever-growing importance of staple fiber products replacing cotton and woollen goods in this era of emergency, researches have been energetically conducted, and these having borne good fruit, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now assured of a remarkable improvement in quality and a steady increase in production of staple fiber products, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The paper discloses the following data in connection with this line of industry in Japan:

"Ordinary staple fiber products that have hitherto been placed on the market were not very well received due to their poor quality. It was from this viewpoint that the competent authorities and experts in the service of staple fiber mills exerted themselves for a marked improvement in quality of these products, till they succeeded in turning out material closely resembling cotton and wool in quality and durability, in the forms of staple fiber, highly polymerized staple fiber, hollow staple fiber, casein staple fiber and dyed-in-stock staple fiber.

"As a matter of fact, compressed staple fiber and highly polymerized staple fiber have been allotted for the third quarter (October to December, 1942) quota of sale to the extent of approximately 600,000 pounds, and bright prospects are entertained of a larger and increasing volume of their production from next year onwards.

Limited Consumption

"With this epoch-making renovation introduced in the staple fiber industry of our country, staple fiber products hitherto marketed are doomed to a limited sphere of consumption, such as mixed weaving, and those turned out by the new method or what may reasonably be called special fibers are expected to command popular sale from now on. Thus it is felt certain that a schedule will be mapped out by the parties concerned for the production of compressed staple fiber, highly polymerized staple fiber, hollow staple fiber, caseinstable fiber and dyed-in-stock staple fiber according to the requirements of thier respective consumers.

"The salient features of these special staple fibers are outlined below:

"(1) Compressed Staple Fiber—This fiber has a close resemblance to wool, in point of warmth conservation and elasticity, and is, therefore, suitable for clothing, muslin substitutes and stockings.

Good Muslin Substitute

"(2) Hollow Staple Fiber—This fiber resembles wool to a greater extent than compressed staple fiber but is less elastic, and is suitable for muslin dress substitutes.

"(3) Casein Staple Fiber—This fiber still more closely resembles wool but is devoid of the elastic quality, while it can be easily colored with exygenous dye-stuffs, and is, therefore, suitable for ordinary clothing and hosiery purposes.

"(4) Highly Polymerized Staple Fiber—This fiber is noticeably less durable than cotton, but is singularly soft and is suitable as cotton-cloth substitute.

"(5) Dyed-in-Stock Staple Fiber—This fiber has the merit of being easy to color before weaving, and is suitable for being dyed in Khaki color. Finishing processes can be substantially dispensed with in connection with this fiber by reason of similar merits.

"The paper adds that the tests, on these staple fibers conducted by the Japan Staple Fiber Association as requested by the Commerce and Industry Ministry has proved highly satisfactory for actual wearing."

8 INSURANCE COMPANIES GIVEN PRIORITIES IN CHINA

Each Firm Is Allotted Specific Area of Activity by Control Body

As a step toward eliminating the overlapping of life insurance transactions by Japanese companies in China, the Life Insurance Control Association Friday licensed eight Japanese life insurance companies to open their branches in North, Central and South China, each company with a specific sphere of activity.

According to the association's specifications, the eight insurance firms are allowed to open their branches as follows:

North China:—Meiji Life Insurance, Sumitomo Life Insurance, Japan Life Insurance.

Central China:—Daiichi Life Insurance, Imperial Life Insurance, Mitsui Life Insurance.

South China:—Chiyoda Life Insurance, Yasuda Life Insurance.

The Life Insurance Control Association was created early this year under the provisions of the Major Monetary Bodies Ordinance as an exclusive control body over all life insurance activities.

Sungari River Dam To Create New Era For Manchou Industry

For the first time in 3,000 years the hand of man has stopped the flow of the great Sungari River with the near-completion of one of the greatest dams in the world, the Fengman Dam, a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Kirin dated November 7 reports. It has taken five years to build at a cost of ¥180,000,000 and use of 12,000,000 man days. At 10 a.m. on November 7 the river which had been allowed to flow downstream at two drainage gates were stopped dead by a huge concrete wall. A 20-ton iron gate descended on the surface of the water at a signal from the director of the electric power works bureau and the major part of the task was done. With the coming of spring and the ice melting, the river stopped by the dam is expected to turn into a lake 5,500,000 square kilometers large, the greatest reservoir in the world. The construction of the dam will save 160,000 hectares of field in the lower reaches from the annual floods, while the constant level of water at which the river can now be kept will enable ships of considerable tonnage to navigate between Harbin and Kirin. Other benefits seen to accrue from the dam are development of lake fisheries, forests along the river and numerous industries dependent on hydro-electric power.

GAINS SWITCH OVER TO KEY INDUSTRIALS

Notable Advances Are Made in Long-Term Section—Spot Market Continues Active

Reflecting the unabated demand among the investing public, the long list of key industrials registered signal gains on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday.

In the long-term section, Kanegafuchi Industrial went forward with a gain of ¥4.30 in response to the rumored increase of its capital by two times and a half, while Japan Sand Iron hit a new high of ¥115.90 with a gain of ¥3.50 at one bound. Simultaneously Furukawa Electric Industrial scored a continuous gain of ¥2.60, Oji Paper of ¥2.50, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and its new of ¥2.20 each, while Japan Mining stepped up ¥1.60 and its new ¥2.00, Japan Electric Power ¥1.50, Niigata Iron Works and Diesel Automobile ¥1.30 each, Ikegai Automobile and Japan Piston ¥1.20 each.

The short-term section was steady and fractional gains were scored by leading wares in addition to a gain of ¥1.00 by the bourse issue.

The spot market was as active as ever. Japan Stainless Steel rose ¥2.80, Japan Optical Industrial and its new ¥2.00 each, Iwate Coal Mine ¥1.10, and Kobayashi Mining and several airplane manufacturing industrials around ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50	146.6	143.0	144.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	78.4	78.4	77.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.0	76.5	77.3
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	80.6	81.2	82.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	103.5	102.4	102.9
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	84.7	84.8	85.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	104.4	103.4	103.4
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.8	97.0	97.0

Second Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
N. Y. K. (50)	105.3	106.1	106.8
O. S. K. (50)	98.5	99.2	98.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.4	76.0	76.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.0	68.5	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.1	103.1	103.9

Third Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Furukawa Elec. Ind.(50)	112.9	113.4	114.5
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	147.0	....	148.5
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	71.0	70.0	70.9
Japan Beer (50)	....	116.7	....
Tropical Ind. (42½)	....	47.1	47.5
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	51.4	51.6	51.7
Asahi Glass (50)	129.9	126.6	127.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock new	113.8	5.8	3.5	114.9
N. Y. K., old	104.3	5.0	3.7	104.4
Do. new	89.6	90.0	8.3	89.0
Kanebo Spinning	145.7	5.7	5.0	145.2
Do. new	88.6	9.5	8.3	89.0
Teikoku Rayon, n...	77.0	8.0	6.9	77.7
Osaka Stock, new	62.8	4.7	2.8	63.7
Japan Steel Tube	75.2	5.8	5.0	75.1
Japan Oil	81.3	1.5	0.9	80.9
S. M. R.	73.5	3.9	3.4	73.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.9	5.3	4.9	95.3
Hokkaido Coal	77.9	8.8	7.9	78.4
Toyo Rayon, new	62.2	2.2	1.9	62.0
Hitachi Iron Works.	94.7	4.8	3.9	93.9
Kokura Iron Works.	57.5	8.0	7.5	57.7
Japan Beer, new	57.7	7.7	7.1	57.4
Nichiro Fishery	81.5	1.6	1.5	81.5
Japan Fishery, new.	48.0	8.3	8.0	48.3
Japan Sugar, new	73.0	3.0	2.9	72.9
Ensuiko Sugar	64.6	4.9	4.5	64.5
Japan Mining	59.5	60.9	59.5	60.7
Manchou Ind.	61.1	1.7	1.0	61.3

Marine Animals Firm Created

The Japan Marine Animals Company was created in Tokyo Monday with a capital of ¥1,500,000.

The new concern, with Shintaro Shindo, Vice-President of the Nichiro Fishery Company, as President, will specialize in the catching of sea-otters and fur-seals as well as in the manufacturing of furs and leathers from sea animals.

BRISK TRADING SEEN ON RAW SILK MART

Business Prosperity in Interior Causes Bullishness—Futures Market Is Firm

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, November 9.—The spot raw silk market was brisker last week, with daily trading reaching well above 1,000 bales in spots, besides respectable quantities in forwards. The demand grew keener daily as the supply became scarcer, and the prices took a stronger course as a natural consequence, covering not only the common grades of export silk but even the best qualities previously neglected as unsuitable for home consumption.

The market closed with a promise of greater activity. This bullish state of things was brought about by a prosperity of silk goods business in the interior, combined with a stronger speculative demand made in anticipation of shorter supplies inevitable from a falling off in this year's cocoon crop.

The spot prices closed at ¥1,560 for white 13/15 deniers, grade D, at ¥1,465 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A and at ¥1,505 for white 20/22 deniers, grade A, export silk being priced ¥50 or ¥60 higher than the home use silk of the same grades. The forward demand was extended from such special deniers as 27/29 and 41/43 deniers to white 20/22 deniers for delivery stretching over to March next.

Futures Market Firm

The futures market, which was given life in the week before last by the decision to maintain the Bourse and the continued briskness of the spot business, opened firm on Monday last, the March position starting at ¥15.51 and closing at ¥15.67, the highest figure on record since January last with life and vigor put into the lethargic condition of the market by the exceedingly strong tone of the spot market.

The bullish tendency was kept up for the second business day of the week, when increased bookings brightened the general sentiment, although for the remaining part of the week there was no important change to record in the general situation, except that the undertone was stiff. For the week, the March position closed at ¥15.63, being a little higher than the closing price of the spot goods. How this tendency will be maintained hereafter is a question of much interest, which will be determined by the future spot market position.

For October, 1942 the supply and demand position of spot raw silk was bullish. According to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the total arrivals for the month at Yokohama and Kobe were 27,761 bales and the total re-shipments from both ports 22,712½ bales, the stocks brought over to November 1 being only 11,700 bales, of which a major part was taken by home use white 20/22 deniers as before. But this suitable variety for home use has a consistent demand from the interior.

The common grades both of export and home use silk are said to have been rendered literally scarce by the home demand having been concentrated in them of late, obliging not only domestic consumers but even Chinese, Manchou and French Indo-China buyers to extend their buying hands to some superior qualities, there being business reported with French Indo-China in a quantity of Grade A.

Staple Fiber Improves

Speaking of the quality of staple fiber in Japan, President Asahiko Karashima of the Rayon and Silk Control Association is credited with the statement that in the period of a year or half from now the production of staple fiber will, he is convinced, be improved beyond imagination as rayon will be. In fact, No. 30 yarn as produced at present, Mr. Karashima continues, is of 100 lbs. as against 83 lbs. as hoped for at the beginning of 1941. Mr. Karashima is very much delighted at it. For a satisfactory solution of the fiber question of today in Japan, it is most important that the Japanese should use by any means staple fiber.

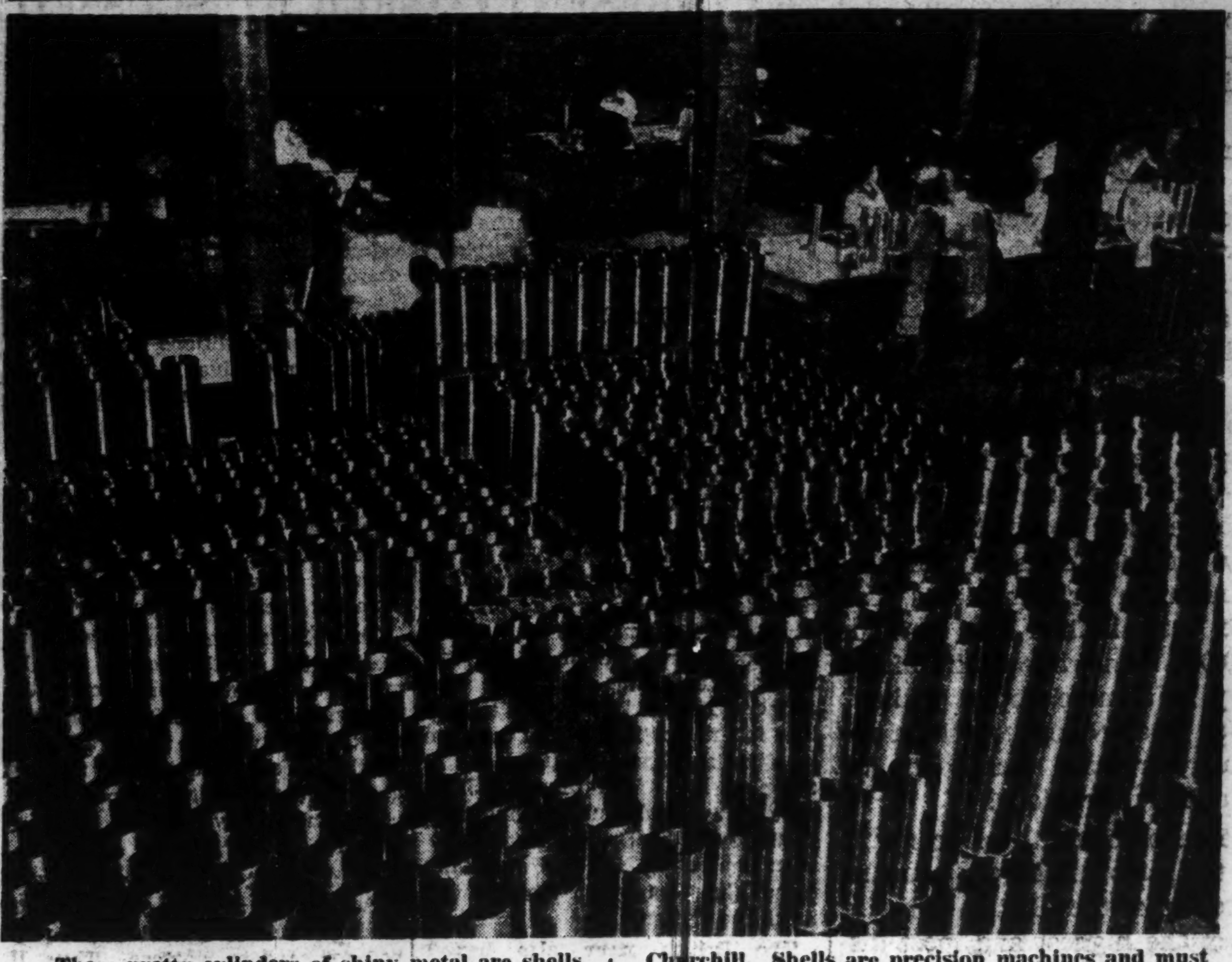
The spinners are putting out the improved qualities in large quantities through their rich experience, handkerchiefs, towels, socks and stockings, and others all of staple fiber being so strong as to make the users doubt if they are truly made of staple fiber. Anyhow, the popular idea that staple fiber is bad will be corrected gradually hereafter as Mr. Karashima believes. How Japanese staple fiber has been improved may be noted from the latest tests of it made at the Government Fiber Experiment Station, giving the strength at drying tests as over 3.2 gr. and that at wet tests as over 2 gr., which makes it far stronger than cotton when dried and equally strong as cotton when wet.

Surpasses German Product

In consequence of this improvement, Japanese staple fiber even surpasses what is made in Germany, which is thought unique in the world in the manufacturing art of staple fiber. Since Japan will have to depend in future upon artificial fibers as general textile material, the most urgent thing to do would be to make quickly the best goods from the smallest possible quantity of material, Mr. Karashima argues. For this, the staple fiber mills have been combined.

Technical improvements effected most eagerly in the quality of staple fiber by its makers under official directions have resulted in the production of some special kinds of it beyond the stage of experiments, it is reported, which strongly resemble wool or cotton, there being an allocation of their production made to the mills for the first time to the quantity of about 600,000 lbs. to be put out in the October to December period. These special kinds will gradually replace the ordinary varieties on the market, which will be used hereafter simply for spinning in mixture with other fibers.

To Be Filled With Death-Dealers



These pretty cylinders of shiny metal are shells for our artillery in the making, so many hot Thanksgiving or Christmas presents, as the case may be, for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Shells are precision machines and must be prepared with all the painstaking care required in watchmaking. (Passed by the War Ministry)

ALUMINUM MAKERS TO MOVE TO CHOSEN

Authorities Urging Expansion—Plant Utilizing Alumina Shale Planned for N. China

According to the second-five year plan for boosting the production of light metals, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Light Metal Control Association are now jointly urging light metal manufacturers to start activities in Chosen and North China, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

It will be remembered that the Sumitomo Aluminum Company and the Showa Electric Industrial Company are slated to engage in the production, in Chosen, of aluminum from bauxite after the Beyer process and that both of these interests are now studying the problem of how they may process alumina shale, now that imports of bauxite have been in a state of suspense since summer last year.

In view, however, of the plan of the authorities to build a large-size aluminum plant in North China, it is possible that local alumina shale will be utilized by this plant to the best advantage, and that a national policy corporation may be organized for this purpose with joint investments by Japan, Manchoukuo and China, apart from the Sumitomo and Showa interests. Thus it is expected that experts of influential light metal manufacturing plants in Japan and those connected with similar enterprises in Manchoukuo will be mobilized to accelerate the expansion of the aluminum industries in North China and Chosen.

The paper adds that the Light Metal Control Association is inclined to arrange for aluminum plants in Japan Proper to entrust those located in Chosen with the electrolytic process in case of a long spell of drought in Japan Proper and Central China. The plants to be entrusted with this process include those operated in Chosen by the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, the Chosen Riken Interest and the Toyo Light Metal Manufacturing Company. In view of the marginal capacity of these plants, it is felt that similar plants located in Japan Proper will form closer relations with these plants in Chosen and elsewhere in connection with the electrolytic production of alumina from next winter.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	1[illegible].90	+ 1.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	[illegible].00	— 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	[illegible].00	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	1[illegible].10	Same

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

themselves, the men in Chungking should know the time-honored opportunism of America and Britain. However, judging from what they have been doing in the past few years, the Chungking opportunists have been completely hypnotized by Anglo-American opportunism. The men in Chungking should know that the so-called Atlantic Charter of August, 1941 was nothing but a Churchill-Roosevelt plot or bluff to solicit assistance and support of the countries of Europe and Latin America in order to realize their black design for world conquest.

Chungking Was Excluded

It is an open secret that at the time of the signing of the charter, neither Churchill nor Roosevelt considered that Chungking should be given an equal place in this charter. But lately, in view of the strategic value of the so-called free China, these crafty sponsors of the charter are trying to convince the world that it "applies to all humanity" including, in particular, the people under the Chungking regime. They would make peoples believe that this private document is not only the Atlantic Charter, but also the Pacific and World Charter!

All readers, I think, know that the Chinese were the first among the peoples of Asia to be excluded from the United States as the most undesirable people and that the Chinese were the first among the Asiatic peoples to be enslaved by the British international thieves and their henchmen. The Chinese as a group are still "Chinks" to the great majority of those self-appointed champions for the rights of men and nation. And yet when these Anglo-American demagogues say that America and Britain consider China as their equal partner and that they are fighting against Japan for the restoration of China's territorial and administrative integrity and the liberation of China from the yoke of foreign aggression, Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen in Chungking seem to believe such naive assertions.

MASAO HAMADA

November 9

TAIWAN TO ORGANIZE IRON CONTROL BODY

Government-General Orders Its Formation—Will Control Production, Distribution

The Taiwan Government-General Sunday issued an order to leading iron makers within the island to organize the Taiwan Iron Industrial Control Association under the provisions of the Major Industrial Bodies Ordinance.

The proposed association will carry out the Government iron and steel production increase policy through exercising exclusive control over the production and distribution of iron and steel within the island as well as the shipments of iron and steel materials to and from Japan Proper.

PROCEDURE EASED IN TRADE CONTROL

203 Items in License Regulations to Be Cancelled for Simplification

Industrial administrative procedure in Japan will be considerably simplified by the decision just reached by the authorities based on the recommendations presented by the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association under date of August 7, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Government since then has been conducting a careful study of the opinions presented by the Association in close cooperation with various industrial organizations in the country, including the control associations, the control companies, prominent and leading agricultural organizations in the country, and has just decided on the simplification of administrative procedures.

Rules Simplified

In accordance with the decision, various regulations relating to the enforcement of controlled economy will be simplified as far as possible in the following manner:—

(1) Cancellation of various regulations pertaining to the issue of licences. This shall be carried out for (a) 16 items coming under the jurisdiction of all the Ministries, (b) two items coming under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, (c) 29 items under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, (d) 10 items under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, (e) nine items under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry (f) four items under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry and (g) 13 under that of the Welfare Ministry.

(2) Simplification of procedures in applying for licences.

(3) Adjustments and unification of overlapping administrative businesses including (a) five industries under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, (b) three industries under the jurisdiction of Government offices, (c) industries under the management of special juridical persons or those specified in the Special Enterprises Law, and 34 other industries.

GOV'T CONSIDERS REVISION

May Submit Automobile Production Bill to 81st Diet

To boost the domestic production of automobiles to meet the increasing wartime demand, the Government is considering submitting of a bill revising the existing Automobile Manufacturing Industrial Law to the coming 81st regular session of the Imperial Diet, it was learned here Tuesday.

The proposed revision calls for the extension in the scope of application of the provisions of the existing law as well as the exemption of automobile manufacturers from business and income taxes.

To Issue Debentures

The Central China Development Company will float debentures amounting to ¥39,000,000 with the guarantee of the Japanese Government on November 27, it was announced Tuesday by the Industrial Bank of Japan. The new debentures will bear an interest of 4.2 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 12 years, it was revealed.

REICH HAS SECURED PETROLEUM SUPPLY

Events Have Shown Time Is on Germany's Side and Not on Allies' as London Claims

The Allied nations are awaiting the natural decline of Germany's fighting power due to the depletion of its stocks of indispensable war-materials, especially petroleum, as its production of petroleum falls far short of ist consumption. The real position of Germany in this connection is given in the latest issue of the Diamond as follows:

We often recollect the remark made by Lord Curzon that the Allied nations defeated Germany in the last war by means of petroleum. This remark is applicable also to the present war, in which petroleum and mechanized arms are playing a prominent role. Germany knew the importance of petroleum even before the outbreak of the war and mad all necessary preparations to secure oil supplies for the war that was then imminent.

Meanwhile, the Allied nations thought that Germany would quickly use up all its petroleum reserves which would compel K. Yamamoto its air force to discontinue activities in a short time after the commencement of hostilities. This wishful expectation of the Allied nations, how- which eloquently tells of the careful ever, still remains to be realized, preparations Germany had completed prior to the outbreak of the war.

The war, however, is assuming the nature of a protracted one. And th world's attention is again attracted by the question of whether or not Germany will be able to meet the increasing demand for petroleum throughout the duration of the war.

Germany Knows Situation

In this connection, Germany knows her own situation better than any other country. Ever since the commencement of the war with the Allied nations, the country has been saving as much oil and various oil products as possible, while doing its best to increase production, so that it might experience no serious difficulty throughout the duration of a protracted war.

Germany knew that the oil production in the country was insignificant in quantity, and that the only thing it might rely on was the supply of artificial oil which was obtainable from the coal in which Germany abounds. TThus, elaborate studies were conducted on the subject until an advanced method of coal liquefatcion was discovered.

In 1941, Germany led all other nations in the production of artificial oil which gave a solution to all problems concerning the supply of petroleum in the country. In 1938, Germany produced 1,700,000 tons of artificial oil. Since then, the number of artificial oil plants in that country has increased considerably. One remarkable thing in this connection is that Germany succeeded, not only in producing artificial oil, but oil of excellent quality. Germany is now in a position to meet all possible demands for oil for the duration of the war.

3 Liquefaction Methods

Germany has discovered three different methods of coal liquefaction, namely-hydrogenation, low temperature carbonization, and synthetic methods.

The present method of hydrogenation as followed in Germany at present nivolves various processes by which about 10.8 per cent of hydrogen is added to one ton of brown coal and bituminous coal using high pressure.

The synthetic method is known as the Fisher's method, which involves various processes for replacing the carbon in the carbon monoride of the coal by hydrogen. This method is used in producing artifial benzine.

Low temperature carbonization is the simplest of the three methods. In short ,it is a method to produce oil by baking coal, as it were:

Germany has under its command the oilfields of Galicia, which produces 553,000 tons of oil a year. Moreover, Germany is now in a position to obtain an ample supply of oil from Rumania whose annual production of oil reaches 6,000,000 tons. Moreover, the country is now extending its control over the oilfields of the Caucasus as a result of its success in the Caucasus campaign.

As stated by Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, Germany is steadily strengthening its position relating to the supply of all war materials, including petroleum.

The London authorities are repeatedly broadcasting optimistic opinions concerning the development of the present war, saying that Time stands on the side of the Allied nations. However, the trend of the situation is growing stronger as time passes. Especially, in connection with the supply of petroleum, Germany now stands on an unshakable foundation.

Bill Clearings

October 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
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Balance	28,330	34,871

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1942

Armistice Day, a Retrospect

Today marks the memory of a lost hope. When on November 11, 1918, the representatives of the warring Powers gathered in a railway car in the forest at Compiegne to call a halt to the first World War, the world had reason to hope that a new era was about to dawn. With thankful relief, the peoples of the world that day welcomed a peace which they hoped would justify the price which they had paid, the price of four years of bloodshed and torture. Good reason did the peoples of the world have to welcome Armistice Day with pealing bells and cheering whistles, for with the travail of birth completed, the world seemed ready to go forth into a new life of peace, justice, and abundance.

That hope has been lost. It has been lost because the nations which had it within their power to turn that hope into reality chose instead to throw it away. They threw it away because in their blindness they could not rise above their ancient greeds and prejudices. And the result has been that the world is once more plunged in bloodshed and torture.

With such complete power within their grasp, the victorious Allies in the years immediately following the Armistice of 1918 could have made long strides toward the ideals which they had earlier proclaimed as their aims. If the Allies had been sincere, they could have made themselves the benefactors of mankind which they claimed to be. But how they betrayed their trust and shattered the hope of the world is now a matter of historical record.

In the first place the dominant clique among the Allies, namely, the United States, Britain, and the France of those days, betrayed the interests of even their erstwhile comrade-in-arms, Japan and Italy, in order to wield a monopoly of power for their own exclusive benefit. It goes without saying that this tri-power cabal also rode rough-shod over the rights of their lesser allies and associates who were completely ignored in the secret machinations at Versailles. In the second place this Anglo-American-French combination branded prostrate Germany with the preposterously unjust stigma of sole responsibility for the conflict and heaped upon her in addition an unprecedented burden of impossible exactions. Through these means these Powers sought to hoard intact for themselves all the best portions of the globe which were the accumulations of their centuries of imperialistic lootings. Thus they prostituted the power which came with their victory instead of using it to build a new world of peace and justice as they well might have done.

The result, paradoxically, is that despite all their conniving, the selfish Powers now stand to lose everything, for they only served to make inevitable a general revolt against their intolerable international tyranny. A resolute Japan which had reached the limit of her patience, a regenerated Germany, and a reborn Italy are now leading the host of progressive nations to overthrow the Anglo-American domination of the world. Even France, betrayed and disillusioned, has come to join the ranks of those who are working for the New Order. Armistice Day, 1942, sees the world in the throes of another war to retrieve the hope which Armistice Day, 1918, so promisingly held out but in vain. The paradox would be only ironically just if it were not so devastatingly tragic.

The bill of particulars against the betrayers of the 1918 Armistice is a long one. Pretending to favor "covenants of peace openly arrived at," they saddled the world with a cumbersome "peace" machinery designed to render unamendable an unjust status quo. What was the League of Nations but a mere contrivance of the power-intoxicated victors to maintain forever their unjustifiable system of international tyranny? What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Stimson Doctrine and all the rest but mere incantations to cast a spell of inviolability over the iniquitous arrangement which these Powers had managed to create for their own advantage?

Pretending to favor freedom of the seas, the Anglo-Americans concocted unequal naval ratios which insured freedom for themselves alone. By what moral right did the Washington Conference limit the Japanese Navy to the inferior ratio of 3 while Britain and the United States arrogated to themselves the ratio of 5 each? By what moral right was the naval strength of Japan confined in practice to the waters of the Eastern Pacific while the British and Americans stationed their fleets in all the oceans of the world and built naval bases at Singapore and in the islands of the mid-Pacific?

Pretending to favor general disarmament, the victors stripped Germany of her instruments of defense while they themselves armed to the teeth to retain their domination. Why was it necessary for the Allies to keep on spending more and more for armaments year after year while they limited the German army to only 100,000 men without aircraft or the German navy to a mere flotilla without submarines? Was it any wonder that a resuscitated Germany refused finally to be bound to such unfair restrictions?

Pretending to favor equality of economic opportunity and the removal of trade barriers, the United States and the British Empire proceeded to erect the highest and most discriminatory tariffs that the world had ever seen. What was "empire preference" conceived at the Ottawa Conference but a gigantic conspiracy of the British countries to assure economic exclusiveness for themselves alone? What was the role of the United States at the World Economic Conference at London but that of the chief disrupter of the economic equilibrium of the world? What nations were there in the world than these who followed so consistently the policy of trying to monopolize the cream of the world's business exclusively for themselves?

Pretending to abhor colonial imperialism, the dominant faction among the Allies not only robbed Germany of her former colonies but even thwarted the legitimate irredentist aims of Italy and tried to interfere with the protection of the vital investments of Japan. When these countries protested, the Anglo-Americans and their satellites did not hesitate to invoke economic sanctions to uphold their unholy interference in the affairs of others. Why were they so anxious to clamp embargoes on the shipment of oil and iron to Japan if they believed as they professed in equality of economic opportunity for all? Why did they try to invoke an economic blockade of Italy and to instigate boycotts against German goods? Was it not because they could tolerate no rival in open fair economic competition?

Pretending to champion the oppressed of the world in their strivings for self-determination, these were the Powers who kept India in enslavement, who held the most extensive satrapies in history where countless millions of peoples of different races were kept in subjection with no voice as to their own destiny. These were the Powers who juggled the map of Europe to award strategic and resources-laden areas to themselves and their puppets without regard for the racial, cultural, or religious characteristics of the inhabitants. What explanation can these Powers give for Fiume, Danzig, Sudeten, and for all the little artificial "independent" states created so arbitrarily at Versailles? What can the United States say of the treatment accorded to her own Negro population who, despite the American constitution, are in practice deprived of franchise and the impartial protection of the laws?

This record of the actions of the Allies, incomplete and fragmentary as it is, is enough to show why it is that Armistice Day has become only a ghastly memory, a travesty of the day which should have heralded the dawn of a new era.

Tragically though the Allies have failed while the opportunity was theirs, however, the world cannot and must not resign itself to the misfortune they have caused. Though the world today must once more endure the bloody pains of rebirth, a new revolution has occurred in the affairs of mankind. Japan and the Axis Powers have now set out to redress the failings of the past and to construct a New World Order which will yet bring the peace and justice and prosperity which should have come earlier. Although Armistice Day has come to mark nothing but a lost hope, it can still be made to serve as a reminder that new forces are at work again at last to redeem and restore the hope of the world.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 11, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Cabinet at its regular meeting today decided on a draft bill calling for the establishment of an industrial equipment corporation, which was prepared by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The bill will be submitted to the Imperial Diet at the forthcoming extraordinary session.

WORK OF JAPANESE SUBMARINES IN PRESENT CONFLICT DISCUSSED

Primary Object Is to Smash Enemy Naval Craft—Destruction of Merchantmen Is Secondary

By FIRST CLASS SUB-LIEUTENANT MASAYOSHI ISSHIKI
Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Taiyo)

Part II

The Japanese contribution may at first glance appear to be minor, but in view of the fact that the use of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea routes has been closed to British commerce, the long, round-about voyage around Capetown is the only alternative route remaining, and when these ships go around the southern tip of Africa they run into an ambush of Japanese submarines waiting for just such move. With all her sea routes to Asia thus filled with such dangers, England is facing a perilous future, for it is now a question whether she has 10,000,000 tons of shipping left. The Imperial Japanese Navy, with such daring men as those of the Special Attack Flotillas operating in the seas, has struck home a great fear to this maritime nation.

The British navy also has a problem, for with its naval base at Alexandria threatened by the North African campaign by Field-Marshal Rommel's forces, the British Mediterranean fleet has had to flee that important port, where now only disarmed French warships remain. Some British warships sought safety in Haifa and Beirut, Syrian ports, while others which must have considered themselves wiser, are said to have passed through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea, but do they know that there may be Japanese submarines waiting for them to pass into the Indian Ocean?

Objectives Differ

In contrasting the results of the activities of the Japanese and German submarines, we can see that numerically there is a wide difference, and there may be some people who will wonder at this. But a comparison of only the figures is illogical, and the purpose, the zone and circumstances of operations of the undersea craft of these two countries must be considered and contrasted. The more important factors to be understood are:

1. The Imperial Japanese Navy and its submarines are directed in a strategy of destroying the enemy's sea forces, and the attack upon his commerce is a secondary consideration.

2. The German and Italian submarines intend to bring about the defeat of England by attacking her weakest point, which is her long lines of vital but vulnerable sea communications upon which her very existence depends. This is an indirect offensive against the British as contrasted with a direct assault upon the English sea strength.

3. The areas in which the Japanese submarines operate are by far much wider than those in which the German and Italian U boats move. A glance upon the world atlas will show that the sphere of operation for the Japanese submarine is the vast Pacific and Indian oceans as compared to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the Germans and Italians operate. It is unquestionable that this great difference in the sizes of operational areas will have an important bearing upon the results gained therein.

4. One more important factor to be considered is that regarding the number of enemy vessels moving into the zone of attack. For the Japanese submarines only the India-Western Asia India-South Africa and Australia South Africa sea-routes are available for attack as far as British merchantships are concerned. On the other hand, the all-important America-Europe and South America-North America routes are the objects of attack for German and Italian submarines, and since it is upon the imports from these invaluable sources that the British Isles depends to continue her existence and resistance, it is only natural that both England and the United States should concentrate a greater part of their combined shipping resources to these routes. Thus, attacks upon these busy maritime lanes will reap far greater results than operations in the less important sea lanes of the western Indian Ocean.

After Control of Seas

Japan, in short, seeks as her main objective control of the seas, which would lay the foundation for the destruction of the enemy's commerce. Naval supremacy would naturally be followed by a blockade of enemy commerce, and though the enemy may have considerable shipping, he could not move them at will to their destinations.

The Germans and Italians, on the other hands are carrying on a direct war against the enemy's commerce and are intending to destroy it rather than seek sea supremacy.

This comparison of the characteristics of the respective submarine strategies may be somewhat radical and perhaps illogical, yet as far as the practicable utilization of these undersea craft, the circumstances, the conditions and the fact of their respective naval strengths are concerned little argumentation is possible.

The gloomy atmosphere that has spread throughout England with the continuation of the Russo-German War and the Egyptian campaign must also be related with the growing gravity of the shipping situation facing that country.

That England has been unable to realize the establishment of the much advertised "second front," the supplying of powerful reinforcements to the various theaters of war or the acceleration of the flow of goods from American ports has been due solely to the shipping situation.

About eight tons of shipping is required for the transportation of a single soldier armed and equipped for modern warfare. Thus, if, for instance, a "second front" were to be established with an armed force of 1,000,000 troops, 8,000,000 tons of shipping would be required to transport this army, and this would mean that all the available British ships would have to be diverted to this one task. This is obviously impossible. How much less possible is it for the United States to transport to Europe another 2,000,000 men as she did in the first European War.

Anglo-U.S. Hoax

The promise of the establishment of a "second front" is but another Anglo-American deception with the shipping crisis such a source of anxiety to the British. By the deadly counter-blockade imposed on her by Axis submarines, England is faced with the growing fear of seeing her shipping fall below the minimum level required to supply her barest needs and this by the destruction of only some 700,000 tons more of her shipping. The maintenance of the high standards of national life in England as well as her continuance of the present war are seriously threatened.

We must recognize the fact that the British naval power has managed to survive through the three long and difficult years of the European War, but we can see that finally this sea power is nearing its last days.

Today British public opinion is clamoring loudly over the grave state of the shipping situation, and no longer is it asking what is to be done to meet the crisis but rather is it now directing an attack against Churchill and demanding that the Government release truthful announcements of shipping losses to ease the public mind from the great anxiety caused by German claims of sinkings. Also, there is a growing feeling that even though Churchill declares that German announcements are gross overstatements, to keep the facts of British sinkings a secret is proof that these claims are not totally false.

The London Daily Telegraph recently declared that even though Chancellor Hitler should not win on land, if he should win on sea he would emerge victorious in this war before the year is over. The newspaper made a dramatic outburst by asking whether England was able to increase her shipbuilding, whether there was any means of combatting the submarine menace and whether shipping circles were building ships only as targets for U-boats.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, England, the United States, the Netherlands and other enemies of Japan were driven out of East Asia by the victories of the Imperial Forces, and the reconstruction of this new order in these regions is proceeding. From the viewpoint of shipping, the total resources and facilities of Japan are concentration upon this work with the approval of the legislation for a huge shipbuilding program.

There is a marked contrast between the wild efforts of the British who have been thrown into the depths of extreme pessimism in their dilemma over replacing their shipping losses and the cheerful, hopeful future before the Japanese.

(The End)

Reasonable

"Son," a father asked his backward child, "how many letters are there in the alphabet?"

"I dunno,"

"You've been at school four years, and don't know how many letters are in the alphabet!"

"Lemme ask you a question, dad. You've been to the post-office, haven't you?"

"Of course."

"Well, you tell me how many letters are in the post-office."

A Perfect Syllogism

I hate women, and I'm glad I hate'em 'cause if I didn't hate 'em, I'd like 'em, and I hate 'em.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The War of Chokyo Era

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

With the death of Ota Dokan the whole of Kanto was once more converted into a cockpit of universal warfare.

The first thing the stupid Uyesugi Sadamasa did after he had brutally murdered Dokan was to send a message post-haste to the Castle of Hachigata, Musashi province, in which was lodged Akisada, Lord of Yamanouchi Uyesugi, informing him how he had strafed Dokan, the greatest obstacle, as he put it, in the way of the friendly relations of the two Uyesugis. Akisada's gladness knew no bounds. He who had long been secretly making hostile preparations against Ogigayatsu and who had been prevented from openly declaring his hostilities for fear of Ota Dokan, now that this feared general was no more, made no hesitation in showing fight against Sadamasa. In the province of Kai there was a son of Dokan, Ota Sukeyasu, who when he knew how his father had been murdered, swore vengeance against Sadamasa. Nominally a vassal of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi, as a son of his father, Sukeyasu threw overboard all such allegiance. He saw in Sadamasa only a mortal enemy with whom he could never co-exist under the same heavens. He raised a strong battalion of soldiers from among the doughty men of Kai and offered to join forces with Akisada in his campaign against Ogigayatsu.

Sadamasa Stunned

So outraged and incensed at Sadamasa's dastardly act were many men in Kanto that they rushed to the side of Akisada, and there were not a few who deserted Ogigayatsu to espouse his cause, so that Akisada's position was enormously strengthened till he felt himself strong enough at last to destroy his powerful rival, which had been his cherished desire for years.

At this turn of events Sadamasa was astonished. He knew his purge of Dokan might cause misunderstanding in some quarters, but he had counted upon the sympathy and good understanding of Yamanouchi Uyesugi. Now for the first time did he realize that he had been the victim of a terrible hoax—that he had fallen into the pit prepared for his feet by Akisada. So Dokan was right after all in strengthening his bulwarks against Yamanouchi! All regret was useless, too late. Sadamasa, however, was a man of strong self-confidence and dogged will. He knew how his house had been growing in power and place due chiefly, as he must grant it, to the thirty years' services of Dokan, and how Yamanouchi so fiendishly jealous of him, had been watching his chance to rise against Ogigayatsu: so it was a fate he must face sooner or later, if Dokan was alive or dead. And why not now? In order to give himself a plausible cause, he made an appeal to the would-be Kanryo, Shigeuji of Koga; he begged Shigeuji to send a punitive force against Yamanouchi, offering himself to act as its vanguard, and thus tried to make Akisada appear as if he were the common enemy of all Kanto. Shigeuji readily consented and made Sadamasa's cause his own.

Shigeuji's Character

That Shigeuji the Kanryo should have so readily agreed to aid Sadamasa as against Akisada may seem to be an act of egregious Machiavellism. So it surely was. A moment's reflection on his peculiar position in Kanto will make such Machiavellism comprehensible, if not justifiable. We may remember that Shigeuji, the once authorized Kanryo, had been disowned and excommunicated, so to speak, by Kyoto because of his wanton murder of an innocent Uyesugi, so that he had been a sort of glorified outcast in the eyes of Kyoto and the Uyesugis, but that he had maintained intact his self-appointed and self-sustained position of "Koga Kubo" by all means, fair and foul, independent alike of Kyoto and of the Uyesugis. Thus from the viewpoint of his own independent position Shigeuji in self defense felt himself justified in befriending or antagonizing whomever he found it advantageous to his policy at each turn of events, with no consideration of the feelings or policy of any other men. He was a sun moving in his own orbit. He might be the "false" Kanryo in the eyes of Kyoto or Uyesugis, but his business was to be the Kanryo in name and fact, that is, the real ruler of Kanto; and to this end he directed his every resource. Whether one or the other of the Uyesugis won or lost this war Shigeuji cared not a rap; all he cared was to weaken both, one after another. The Uyesugis knew all this, of course, but being gripped in a strife in which they must "either eat or be eaten," they were in the position of the beggar who cannot demand in their possible ally any squeamish condition about moral principle or personal like or dislike.

As an illustration of the inveterate temper of this man, we may cite the fact that throughout his life Shigeuji had adhered to the era-name of "Kyotoku" (1452-55), there being documents bearing his name and the date "20th year of Kyotoku" despite the fact that the era of Kyotoku had lasted only three years, and that the year-names had changed no less than six times during the 20 years: he absolutely ignored the mandates of Kyoto in matters, large and small. In short, Shigeuji was one of the most arrogant, crooked or heroic of the men that adorned this age. For full 32 years since he started the Kanto imbroglio of 1454 till he died in 1496, Ashikaga Shigeuji had creditably maintained the peculiar reputation of being the greatest trouble maker of Kanto.

Continues 18 Years

So began this new Kanto war, on one side Sadamasa of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi, "aided and abetted" by Shigeuji the Kanryo, and on the other Yamanouchi Uyesugi whose chief was Akisada, allied by Dokan's son, Sukeyasu, and many warriors alienated from Sadamasa and those who had risen to avenge the death of Ota Dokan. As this war began in the first year of Chokyo (1487), a year after Dokan met his tragic death, it is called in history the "War of Chokyo."

The hostilities continued off and on for 18 years. Whoever desirous of a good long head-ache are advised to look up and try to make out a consecutive story of this campaign with its many battles and skirmishes, truces, alliances and turncoatisms, etc., in all their detail; beside which the Wars of the Roses, waged in Europe about the same time, may be said to be as lucid as crystal. There are many books, written within a generation or two of the events, purporting to describe this long-drawn Kanto war of which a few may be mentioned: "Soshu Heiranki" (Records of Soshu War), "Kamakura Kanryo Kudai-ki" (History of the Nine Generations of Kamakura Kanryo), "Yuki-Senjo-ki" (Records of Yuki Campaign), "Hojo Godai-ki" (History of Five Generations of Hojos), "Zoku Honcho-tsukan" (General Survey of Events at Home, Second Volume), etc. Dates and names often differ according to different authorities, and the fortunes of each battle, naturally described from the different angles of sympathy and antipathy, also vary, and we often find it difficult whether any given battle ended in defeat or victory. However, the general progress of affairs was unmistakable.

Yamanouchi Wins

Out of the many battles fought won, lost or forgotten emerges the major fight at Takamihara waged in 1496 and in this engagement Sadamasa, the head of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi, falling from his horse on September 3, suddenly died. Up till this time the fortunes of war had progressed upon the whole in favor of Yamanouchi. His death marked an ill-starred epoch for Yamanouchi. For one thing Shigeuji, on the death of Sadamasa, suddenly turned about face and went over to Yamanouchi, and moreover, Sadamasa's son, Asayoshi, proved himself a complete dullard, which is but another way of saying that he proved himself unable to sustain the prestige which his father had maintained. So the tide of war now sharply turned in favor of Yamanouchi, till at last it ended in 1505 in complete defeat of Ogigayatsu but not in complete triumph for Yamanouchi, for it was not long before this that Yamanouchi, thoroughly fatigued and enfeebled, had to disappear and give way to the new forces which had been slowly rising elsewhere in the person of Hojo Soun. It may be remembered that while this futile war of Chokyo was being waged at its fiercest, one Ise Shinkuro Nagamasa, later known as Hojo Soun, had quietly stepped in, and, like Shigeuji, first sided with Ogigayatsu in stealing the province of Izu which had belonged to Yamanouchi Uyesugi, and then "cooperated" with Yamanouchi in swallowing the Castle of Odawara which was an outpost of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi. In all this you may see, if you are a Buddhist, the hand of "inga" working, perhaps at the dictation of Dokan's ghost in the nether world, to spell the inevitable fall of the two Uyesugis.

In the Periodicals

Seikai Orai, Vol. 13, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Actual Achievement of Simplification of Administration, Theory of Modern Army, Utilization of Conferences, Agricultural Policy and Distribution Organ, Gandhism and Principle of India's Restoration, Unified Point of National Language Problem, Present and Future of Languages in Southern Regions, First Conquerer of the Indian Ocean, and Discussions of Food, Clothing and Housing Problems.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 10 dated November 5, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. With illustrations. Feature articles: Battle of the South Pacific, The Japan-Thai Cultural Pact, Education—Its Significance in the Rise of the Nation, Athletic-Conscious Nippon, What the U.S. Is After, The Sinking of the Wasp, The U.S. Navy's Ignominious Defeat, England's Mounting Shortages, Roosevelt's Waning Popularity, The Anglo-U.S. Tobacco Trust, Son of the Soil, and Life Among the Baduwis Tribe.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Allied Hypocrisy

To the Editor:

Living as we all do in this dynamic world—a world replete with hopes and despair, pleasures and pain, love and hatred, kindness and cruelty, sincerity and trickery—one must encounter now and then quite paradoxical affairs.

You will remember that a few days ago America and Britain separately informed the Chungking regime of their decision to give up their extraterritorial rights in China. In informing the refugee government in Chungking of their decision, the Anglo-American hypocrites declared to the world that they had arrived at the decision in the name of equality, justice and humanity.

You know that the so-called extraterritorial rights of America and Britain in China were swept away overnight as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. As a matter of fact, no such rights have existed since December, 1941. However, a few days ago, America and Britain took the trouble of informing the Chungking authorities of their decision to give up their extraterritorial rights in China. What do you know about that?

Don't you think that this announcement vividly depicts the customary hypocrisy and nasty trickery of those Anglo-American demagogues? Don't you also think that this announcement is a unique example of the most selfish and typically deceptive legalism of these Anglo-American slave masters? You know as well as I do that the Chungking regime is not the central government of China. It's a refugee regime which is comparable to a candle flickering in the wind. And yet the foolhardy bureaucrats in Washington and London have the nerve to make such an announcement to Chiang Kai-shek!

And Chiang Is Happy!

Stranger still is Chungking's grateful response to the vain empty gesture of the Anglo-American demagogues. In the first place, Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen in Chungking are quite oblivious of their own status with reference to China of 1942. They don't seem to be aware of the fact that they no longer have control over the destiny of the Chinese nation. In the second place, these refugees in Chungking don't seem to know that America and Britain have no extraterritorial rights in China any longer. In fact, these Chungking mugwumps are trying in vain to ignore the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has wiped out of China this ignominous device once and for all. In the third place, these national parasites in Chungking seem to have forgotten the most unbearable cruelty, unspeakable injustice, and inhuman discriminations imposed on the Chinese nation through the system of extraterritoriality designed and enforced by the Anglo-American imperialists. They seem to have forgotten the fact that the Chinese people were treated like dumb animals under the Anglo-American system of extraterritoriality.

Despite these factual realities, it is reported that Chiang Kai-shek is overwhelmed with the Anglo-American magnanimity and their deep sense of neighborly responsibility. It has been said that Chiang Kai-shek is of the opinion that China now has a "better opportunity of regaining her national dignity and indepedence" owing to the decision of Britain and America. He therefore, averred that China must assume her obligations in the common war against the Axis Powers.

Koo's Pitiful Gesture

Still more amusing is the pitiful gesture of Wellington Koo, Chungking's Ambassador to Britain, who says that the "British people look upon China not only as a valuable ally in the joint struggle against the common enemy, but also as a great equal partner along with America, and other united nations in the even more important task of building lasting peace." It is a pity that this leading national parasite in Chungking has so completely forgotten Chinese history. Perhaps it is nothing strange for a man of his type to delude himself into thinking that the British lions look upon China as a great equal partner along with Uncle Sam.

Wellington Koo is, however, on the right track when he declares that the British lions look upon Chungking as a valuable ally in waging their fruitless struggle against Japan. But, Koo is consciously or unconsciously evading the reason why the Anglo-American demagogues are assuming such a generous attitude toward the dying Chungking regime. You, of course, know that to be generous at another's expense and to fish in troubled waters constituted and still constitute the traditional policy of these Anglo-American go-getters. This policy was put into practice without mercy in China and other lesser countries in the Orient prior to the outbreak of the current war. However, since the Pacific War broke out this policy has been unable to assert itself anywhere in East Asia except in Chungking. Curiously enough, this grim fact seems to be beyond Chungking's comprehension.

Being accomplished opportunists

(Continued on Page 5)